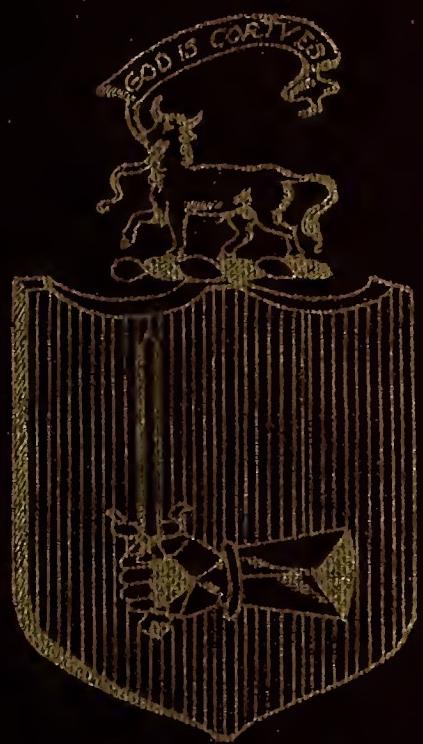


*The Family of*  
**STEPHEN BULL**



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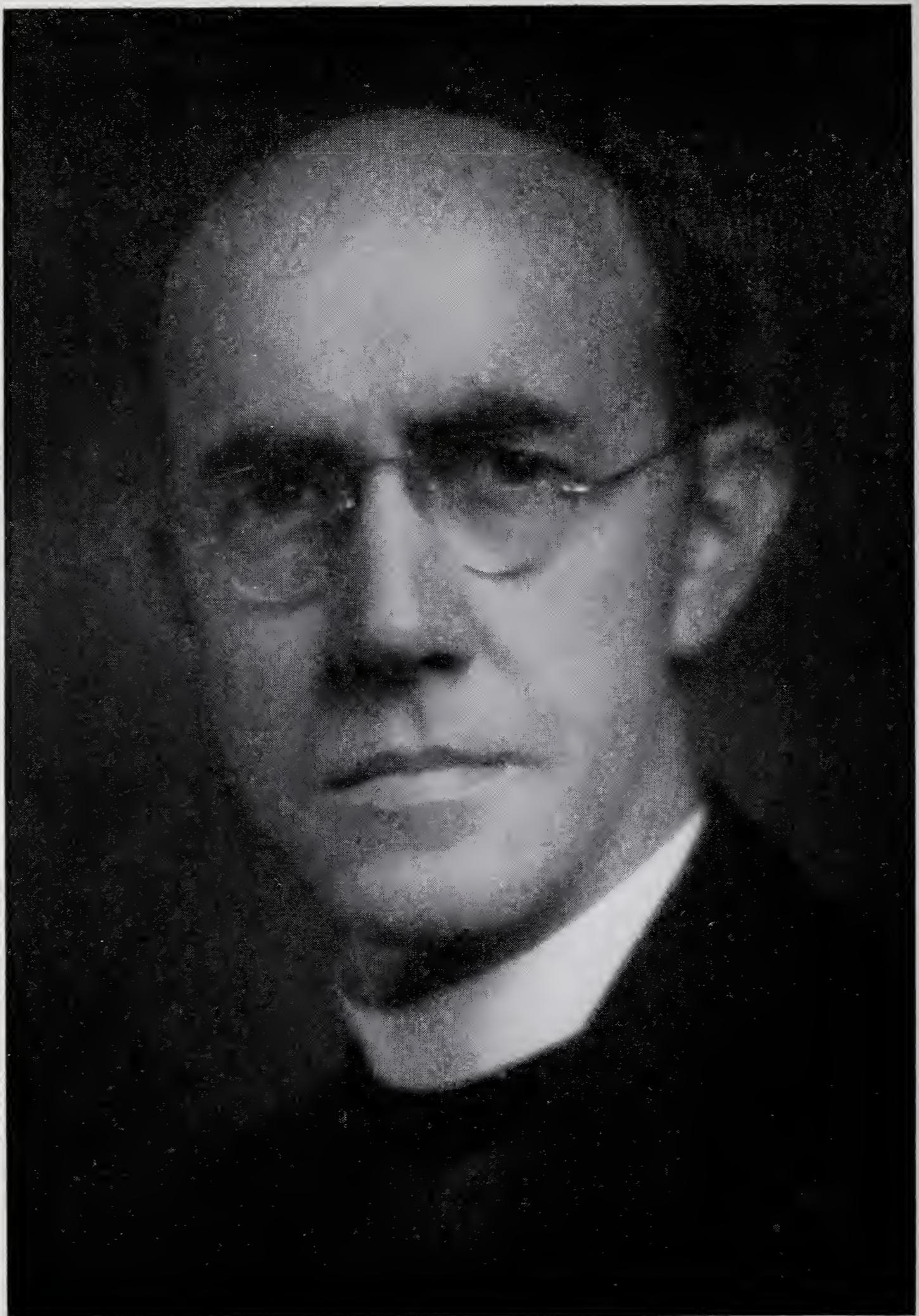
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HENRY DESAUSURRE BULL, D.D.

*The Family of*  
**STEPHEN BULL**

OF

KINGHURST HALL, COUNTY WARWICK, ENGLAND

and

ASHLEY HALL, SOUTH CAROLINA

1600-1960\*

*By*

HENRY DESAUSURE BULL, D.D.

THE WINYAH PRESS  
614 PRINCE STREET  
GEORGETOWN, S. C.  
1961

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\* Names of grandchildren born since the author's death, April 26, 1957, have been added by the members of Dr. Bull's family.

The Family of The Late Henry DeSaussure Bull, D.D., wishes to thank The American Historical Company, Inc., of New York and West Palm Beach, Florida (formerly "The American Historical Society"), publishers of "The History of South Carolina," by Dr. Davis D. Wallace, for permission to use certain material about William Bull of Ashley Hall.

The family also wishes to thank Dr. Eleanor Winthrop Townsend for permission to reprint a biography entitled "William Bull, M.D.," which was included in "Annals of Medical History," New Series, Vol. 7, and the Macmillan Company of 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, for leave to quote a few passages from, "Charleston, The Place and The People," by Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel.

1193940

A TRIBUTE

By

ALBERTA LACHICOTTE QUATTLEBAUM

What does the life of a good man mean? Henry DeSaussure Bull was more than a parish priest in the ordinary sense of the word. He represented stability, perseverance, selflessness, integrity, intellect, civic responsibility, leadership and above all, faith. He was a rock of spiritual strength—always there, always a symbol of honesty, order and calmness in crises, always a man of God deeply concerned with the welfare of God's people, always the quietly unselfish, out-reaching pastor. He was, indeed, a splendid figure whose passing has left a void in the Church and in the state.

Dr. Bull assumed almost the proportions of an institution in Georgetown and on Waccamaw, where he carried out for practically thirty years his work as Rector of Prince George Church, Winyah, and of All Saints, Waccamaw. So closely identified in spirit with these two parishes was he that to the world in general he personified Prince George and All Saints. Though those colonial churches along with Dr. Bull's third charge, Prince Frederick's, Peegee, were steeped in proud tradition and history, it was not they that reflected glory upon their rector; rather he enhanced their prestige through his own, so distinguished were his services to the Episcopal Church on diocesan and national levels and so highly respected was the man personally.

I like best to remember Dr. Bull as the very human, refreshing personality I knew. I recall vividly the familiar, tall, thin figure with hat tilted forward at a unique angle, the serious face which would break into an amused smile as he startled a listener with his keen wit. This delightful sense of humor, so

unexpected in one of such solemn clerical dignity, provided my fondest memories of him. I recall, too, Dr. Bull's commanding presence applied most effectively during church services when he would boom out in a deep voice, "Let us stand!", "Let us pray!" or "Be seated!". One hastily stood, prayed or sat, regardless of physical infirmities.

Over the years, as I remember, there were many in Dr. Bull's congregations who firmly believed that their children or grandchildren would be better men and women if they were baptized by him, and for his ministration of that sacrament they strenuously re-arranged any conflicting schedules of their own. These were the same people who wanted equally as much to be buried by him not only because of friendship but also because they were positive he had special influence with the Lord.

To those who knew the man, Henry DeSaussure Bull's death was the slipping-away of a part of life's solid ground, the departure of a grand portion of Christian goodness and nobility. This is what his life meant.

October 27, 1958

## A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to call to his reward Henry DeSaussure Bull, Priest, who for twenty-nine years (1924-1953) had been Rector of this Parish; and

WHEREAS, Without questioning divine wisdom, we are sincerely grieved and deeply sensible of the great loss his passing brings to the Church, in particular to the Church in the Diocese of South Carolina; and

WHEREAS, He was known to us in a long and fruitful ministry as a faithful friend, Priest and pastor, and

WHEREAS, by his gentle and affable manners, his high sense of honor, devotion to duty and the rectitude of his private life, his example was an inspiration to those who knew him in our community, and therefore

Be it *Resolved* That we the members of the Vestry of Prince George Winyah Church, express to the family of our beloved former Rector our sincere sympathy, and give thanks to Almighty God for the wonderful life and good example of Henry DeSaussure Bull,

*Resolved further* That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that a copy be entered on a blank page in our minute book.

Rector, Wardens, and Vestry  
PRINCE GEORGE WINYAH PARISH  
C. B. Prevost, Secretary

May 1957

#### ABBREVIATIONS

MGH = *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica.*

JCB = "Notes on Persons of the Surname of Bull", J. Cecil Bull.

SCHM = *S. C. Historical and Genealogical Magazine.*

VW = "Visitation of Warwick, 1682-3".

CPP = "Charleston, the Place and the People" by Ravenel.

McC = "Hist. of South Carolina" by Gen. Edward McCrady.

WIB = mss. of Dr. W. I. Bull.

is. = children.

s.p. = no children.

mar. = married.

unm. = unmarried.

## FOREWORD

The name Bull is a very common English patronymic and with variations is found among most northern European peoples. Today it is encountered wherever there are a large number of people of north European descent. Genealogists recognize three or four well defined families in midland and southern England. In the United States there are several colonial families of the name, as; the family of Henry Bull who was supposed to have come from South Wales to New England and was governor of Rhode Island 1685-1689 and who died 1694. He left many descendants. Also the family of Ephriam Bull of Connecticut who distinguished himself by discovering the Concord grape.

The family of John Bull of Perkiomen, Penn., who was born 1674 in Radnorshire, Wales, and emigrated to this country in 1700: He died Nov. 1736 leaving many descendants in Pennsylvania. The late Commodore James H. Bull, U.S.N., was of this family and after years of research compiled and published the volume ‘John Bull of Perkiomen and his Descendants, 1674-1930,’ and also a lesser work entitled “Notes on Persons of the Surname of Bull.”

The family of William Bull who settled in Orange co., N. Y. in 1715: He was born in Wolverhampton, Eng., Feb. 1686, and died at Hamptonburgh, N.Y. February 1755. His wife, Sarah (Wells) Bull died April 21, 1796, having lived to the extraordinary age of 102 years. There are many descendants of this couple who have formed themselves into an association and whose records are well kept. There is some reason to think that the above William Bull was related to Stephen Bull of South Carolina.

Also it is evident that settlers of the name, in addition to Stephen Bull, came to South Carolina either directly from

England or by removal from other colonies: the compiler of this record has a list of such persons who lived here prior to 1800 and who cannot be fitted into the list of Stephen Bull's descendants: probably most of them do not belong there. They include "William Bull the fish-monger," Fenwick Bull, the Tory of doubtful reputation who returned to England and died there; Charles Bull, a law student at the Inns of Court from South Carolina; and sundry Henrys, Williams, Johns, and Susan Bulls.

This is the record of the family of Stephen Bull of Kinghurst Hall, Warwickshire, attorney-at-law, who came to Carolina in 1670 on the ship "Carolina" with the first group of English settlers and whose descendants have lived in South Carolina (and almost nowhere else) for 260 years.

Kinghurst Hall and Sheldon are but a few miles from Coleshill where several of the family are buried: the latter place is a small town about 15 miles east of the modern city of Birmingham.

Although Stephen Bull left behind him a number of brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces, there is some reason to think that the family line of the name has died out in England. Dr. William Izard Bull writes: "My father, William Izard Bull, had a seal which was lost at Columbia in 1865 which his grand-mother told him was given to her son, William Stephen Bull, by Mrs Stapleton in England saying that as he was the last of the male line of the family and name, either in England or America, it was right that he should have it: this seal belonged to William Bull whose monument is at Ashley Hall."

This record is little more than a compilation of existing records and, except for the last two generations, is largely drawn from four sources: "The Visitation of Warwick, 1682-3"; "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica for June, 1932"; the "Bull Family" in Vol. 1, No. 1, of the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine; and a mss. record com-

piled by Dr. W. I. Bull for his own children. There has been some little checking of dates, amplification of records and slight correction of data, but in the main this is but a drawing together into one connected story the four above sources.

“The Visitation of Warwick, 1682-3” is a census of the families of the landed gentry of Warwickshire at that time, with a brief outline of each family for several generations, with the coats-of-arms. It contains the family of William Bull of Sheldon Hall for four generations, including his grandsons, Stephen and Burnaby Bull who emigrated to Carolina in 1670. This Visitation was made under the authority of the Herald at Arms. The volume was republished about 1875 by the Harlean Society and is to be found in the Congressional Library. There was an earlier Visitation of the same county in 1619, but unfortunately this family does not appear in it: in “*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*” there is a note to the effect that in 1619 sundry gentlemen of the county were cited to appear for failing to report at this Visitation; among these gentlemen were Josias Bull of Sutton Coldfields and “Mr Bull” of Kinghurst Hall.

“*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*” for June 1932 contains on pp. 43-44 the “Pedigree of Bull of Kinghurst Hall near Coleshill, Warw.” This is the pedigree of the Bull family from John Bull “of Old Radnor,” the great grand-father of William Bull of Kinghurst Hall, for eight generations. Then follows on pp. 45-48 “Anno Domini 1716. A register of the Bulls of Kinghurst Hall then written.” There follows an account of the family from William Bull of Kinghurst Hall down as late as 1716. It tallies completely with the Visitation of Warwick, 1682, but is a considerable amplification of it. No additional information in regard to Stephen Bull the emigrant is given except the date of his baptism, Nov. 30, 1635, and the fact that he married after coming to Carolina. We are informed that his sister, Mary, after the death of her first and second husbands, also came to Carolina and here married a third time to one John Quinten.

The family history in the Historical Society Magazine is quite accurate and very valuable being the result of the painstaking labors of Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr. and Mr. Langdon Cheves with the assistance of Dr. William Izard Bull; the volume is out of print but may be seen in libraries.

The mss. of Dr. Bull is valuable in that it gives the more intimate and human side of the record.

There are practically no family papers or records to be found when Ashley Hall was burned in 1865, and the house at Sheldon was destroyed first by the British in the Revolution and later by Sherman; papers, records, portraits, silver, all were destroyed. The seal ring of the first governor Bull with his coat-of-arms therein is in the possession of Dr. E. C. L. Adams of Columbia, S. C., who is a descendant of General Stephen Bull through the wife of the Rev. Chas. E. Leverett; Mr. Chas. V. Boykin of Charleston has Governor Bull's duelling pistols; the Trescots at Clemson have another seal ring; there is little else left.

A genealogical record is never quite complete; there are always missing dates to be fixed, names to be supplied, and puzzling problems that await solution. Although we have been remarkably fortunate in our sources and this record is unusually full and accurate, there are gaps here, too. How does it come about that the first William Bull was apparently a rich man, while 50 years later the family is much reduced in fortune? Were they involved in the struggle between the Stuarts and the Roundheads? Who was the wife of Stephen Bull the emigrant? What of the descendants of the first Burnaby including the unnamed daughter who married Cockfield? Who was Captain John Bull's first wife,\* who was carried off by the Indians? These and many other questions remain unanswered.

#### HENRY DESAUSSURE BULL

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\* Branford.

## ARMS

*Arms:* Gules: an armoured arm bearing a sword, arg:  
Crest: a bull passant, ppr. Motto: God is curteus.

The above description is from seals and plate. The monument at Ashley Hall has the same arms, but the motto: "Dicit Amor Patrice." A seal of the first Gov. Bull with above crest and arms and scutcheon of pretence is owned by the family of the late. Milton Leverett of Columbia. Perhaps the same mentioned in Gov. Bull's will 1754; "To my grandson Stephen Bull my watch, gold seal, etc." and "Lost in Charles Town tuesday morning a Camelian seal set in Gold whereon my Coat of Arms is engraved whoever delivers it to Mr Jno Guerard or to me, shall have Ten pounds reward—Stephen Bull jun."—S. C. Gazette, 23 Dec. 1756.

The above arms and explanatory note is from SCHM vol. 1, No. 1. The following is the description of the arms on the tomb of John Bull at Sheldon:

Arms: Gules: a mailed cubit arm in fess from the sinister grasping a dagger in pale. In chief a mullet.

Crest: A bull trippant. Motto: God is cortues.

The coat-of-arms on the monument to Gov. Bull at Ashley Hall has "In chief a crescent." The crescent indicates a second son: the mullet, as on the arms of John Bull indicates a third son.

The coat-of-arms as represented in VW 1682 is identical with the above, except that the colors are more explicitly given. Shield—gules, arm and hand—A or argent, hilt and knob of sword—or, bull—S or sable, horns of bull—or. The motto is "God is cortues."

The motto on the monument at Ashley Hall is probably "Dicit Amor Patriae." Jas. H. Bull says: "The motto as shown

in Latin means ‘Love of country guides us’: this motto was, no doubt, adopted by Gov. Bull (as justifying his position during) the Revolution. The mottos are considered late additions to all coats of arms and are often changed by different members of the family.”

Gules = red

Argent = silver or white

Fess = across the shield

Pale = vertical

Mullet = a 5-pointed star

Passant = passive position

or = gold

sable = black

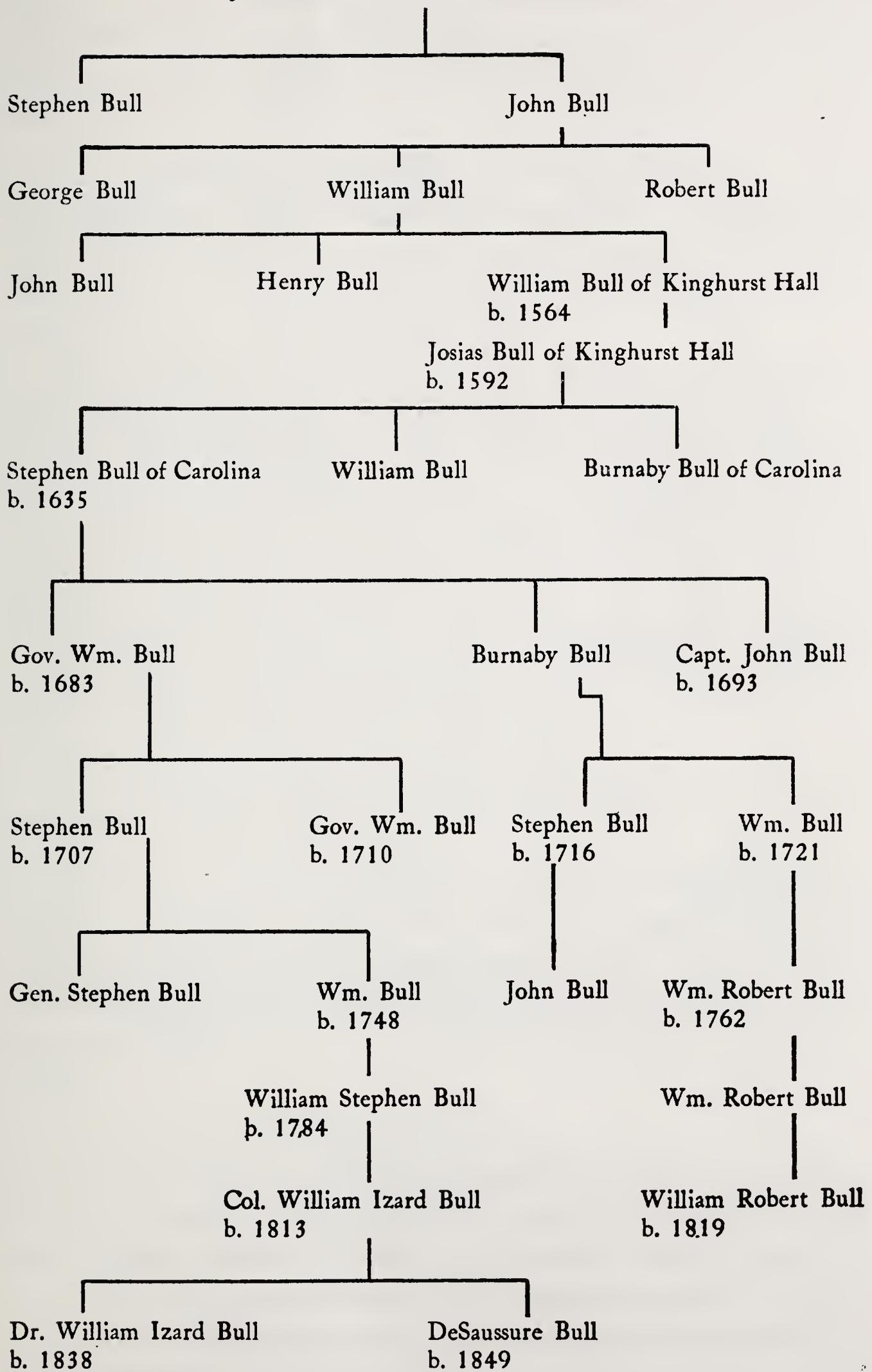
cubit = arm cut off at elbow

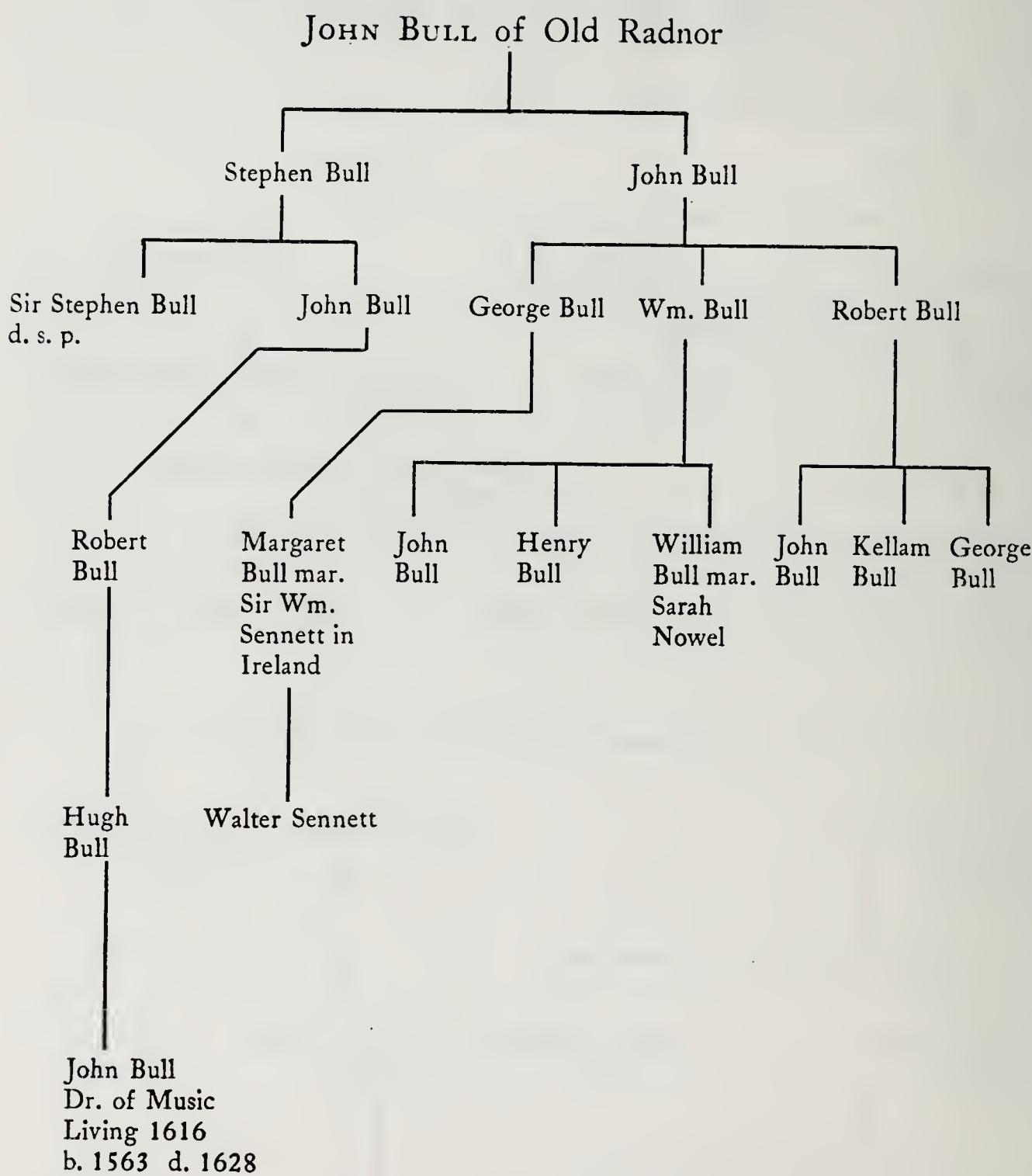
sinister = the side of shield

right hand to observer

tripant = walking with one foot raised

## JOHN BULL of Old Radnor





The above data is from "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica", Fifth Series, vol. 8, part 11, June 1932, page 43. Section entitled "Pedigree of Bull of Kinghurst Hall near Coleshill, Warw. From Chancery proceedings, 1786 (C 12, 1694, 14, m.3)." (Compare App. Notes 13 & 14 . . . .)

WILLIAM BULL of Kinghurst Hall near Coleshill, county Warwick, England. Son of William Bull. Attorney-at-Law. He was baptized August 18, 1564. He and his descendants listed for four generations, with coat-of-arms, in the Visitation of Warwick, 1682. However in the account of the Visitation of Warwick, 1619, there is a "Summons of gentlemen to appear" followed by a list of the names of about 12 gentlemen

who had failed to appear; among them Josias Bull of Sutton Coldfields, gent. and a “Mr Bull” of Kinghurst Hall, gent., which no doubt explains the omission of this family from this Visitation.

Ref. Recognizances of William Bull of Sheldon, co. Warwick, gent., to Richard Bull of London, clerk, dwelling in the parish of St. Ethelbrough, Bishopsgate Street, London. Abstract from the Close Rolls, Public Records Office, London, 43 Eliz (A.D. 1600), part 27.—JCB.

Ref. Indenture between Sir Thomas Littleton of Franckley, co. Worcester, Knt and bart., and Thomas Coventry, esq. son and heir apparent of Thomas, Lord Coventry, of the one part, and Richard Willis of Westminster, co. Midd., esq. and William Bull of Kinghurst Hall, co. Warwick, gent. of the other part.—The former to sell to the latter a large property consisting of 6,700 acres of land, many houses, etc. This property included the site of the present city of Birmingham. Abstract from the Close Rolls, Public Records Office, London. 25 Oct. 7 Car 1 (1632), Part 40, No. 17.—JCB.

He owned and lived at Sheldon Hall which he afterwards sold to Sir Walter Devereaux.

He married Sarah, daughter of Lawrence (Noel) Nowel, Dean of Lichfield (1560-1576) (see App. Note 2). She died at Sheldon and was buried there Dec. 8, 1643. William Bull died and was buried at Coleshill April 21, 1635, in the 71st year of his age.

#### Issue:

1. Josias Bull of Kinghurst Hall.
2. William Bull, rector of Sheldon. Baptized Jan. 21, 1598-  
9. Appointed incumbent at Sheldon by Lord Simon Digby, patron, June 28, 1628. He married Elizabeth Worthington of Alcester, co. Warwick: she died at Sheldon and was buried there August 7, 1676. He died Feb. 23, 1683-4, age 86.
3. James Bull, baptized July 31, 1603, and d. without issue.

4. Corbet Bull, bapt. Nov. 9, 1606, and died at Oxford being a student there. "Mr Corbet Bull, a stranger, buried, 1629, Apr. 24"—From Register of St. Aldate's, an Oxford parish.—JCB, Vol. 5, p. 299.
5. Mary Bull. Baptized March 29, 1601. d. s.p.
6. Cordelia (Cordela) Bull. Bapt. Mar. 2, 1594-5. Mar. to John Field, vintner and innkeeper at the Swan, in Coleshill.

Issue:

- i. William Field, d. s.p.
- ii. Thomas Field, d. s.p.
- iii. Samuel Field, mar. Ann Herbage of Stratford-on-Avon. Issue (1) John Field, (2) Cordela Field, mar. — Brooks, issue.
- iv. Sarah Field, mar. Thomas Boyse, a haberdasher of hats in London.
- v. Judith Field, mar. Samuel Tadlow, attorney.

JOSIAS BULL of Kinghurst Hall, co. Warwick, England. Son of William Bull of Sheldon. Bapt. Oct. 1, 1592. "An Oxford scholar and an attorney-at-law." (See App. Note 12.)

Will of Josias Bull of Kinghurst Hall, co. Warwick, gent. Date? Has the usual preamble, but states that the testator "being of very great age", etc. Refers to a gift of certain effects to his second son, William: also to a settlement made by the testator's late father, William Bull, for the use of Katherine, the testator's wife, and confirms the same apparently by giving all lands to his said wife by way of jointure for life, and then to his two eldest sons, William and Josias, subject to the payment of certain debts. Son Josias executor. Considerable estates involved. Will proved Nov. 18, 1684. (P.C.C. 141 Hare). From Principal Probate Registry, London.—JCB.

He mar. Katherine, the dau. of Stephen Agard of Broughton, co. Northampton, gent. She d. Dec. 7, 1681, at Maxtock and was buried in the chancel of Maxtock church.

Josias Bull died May 6, 1671 in the 79th year of his age and was buried at Coleshill.

Issue:

1. Stephen Bull. Baptized Nov 30, 1635. Emigrant.
2. William Bull of Kinghurst Hall. Bapt. May 14, 1637. Mar. 1st Anne, dau. Edward Birch of Northfield, Worcestershire, who d. Jan. 1, 1690-1. Mar. 2nd Elizabeth Bracebridge: no children by 2nd mar. WB died June 15, 1723.

Issue:

- i. Josias Bull, b. Nov. 20, 1683.
- ii. Katherine Bull, b. Jan. 23, 1677.
- iii. Ann Bull, b. Jan. 22, 1680.
- iv. Mary Bull, b. Apr. 16, 1686, mar. Richard York of Southwick. One dau. Gooditha, b. 1715.
3. Josias Bull, bapt. Dec. 4, 1638. An ironmonger in London. d. Feb. 1, 1700-1, in the 63rd year of his age.
4. Richard Bull, bapt. Mar. 9, 1642. Lived Maxtock Priory. d. Feb. 13, 1704-5.
5. John Bull, a milliner and feather dresser in London. Bapt. Mar. 24, 1643. Mar. 1st Sarah, dau. of Henry Allibond of Hatton House near Stratford, Warw. who died July 29, 1694 "and was buried under a marble stone in the churchyard of Standford Rivers, Essex." She bore 9 children. He mar. 2nd Elizabeth, dau. Joshua Burton of Cambridge: she bore 4 children. John Bull died July 9, 1709 and was buried at Standford Rivers, Essex.

Issue: (1st wife)

- i. Richard Bull, a sea officer. Born Nov. 28, 1671. Richard Bull, mar. Margaret Mash of London: one surviving child, John Bull, b. Nov. 1, 1708.
- ii. Margaret Bull, d. s.p.
- iii. Allibond Bull, a feather dresser in London. Born Feb. 23, 1673, mar. Katherine Bridger of London. He d. Aug. 24, 1716. Issue: Judith Maria, b. 1701.
- iv. Josias Bull, d. s.p.

- v. Ann Bull, d. s.p.
  - vi. Ann Bull, d. s.p.
  - vii. Katherine Bull, d. s.p.
  - viii. Mary Bull, d. s.p.
  - ix. Sarah Bull, mar. Wm. Bradford. Two children.  
(2nd wife)
    - x. Joshua Bull, b. Sept. 17, 1696.
    - xi. Mirabella Bull, b. Oct. 13, 1697.
    - xii. Margaretta Maria, b. Jan. 23, 1700.
    - xiii. Elizabeth Bull, b. Sept. 19, 1703.
  - 6. Agard Bull, a Packer in London. Bapt. Sept. 28, 1647.  
Mar. 1671 Mary, dau. of John Mantell (or Mantheye)  
of Bacon's End near Coleshill. He died Dec 18, 1680.
- Issue:
- i. Josias Bull, b. Oct. 8, 1673, mar. Mary \_\_\_\_\_.  
Issue: Josias and Susanna Bull.
  - ii. John Bull, d. s.p.
  - iii. Mary Bull, mar. Francis Thompson, issue.
  - iv. Susanna Bull, mar. James Gatliff, issue.
  - v. Sarah Bull, d. s.p.
- 7. Digby Bull, bapt. Oct. 10, 1648. M.A. of Sidney College,  
Cambridge (1676). Appointed by Lord Simon Digby,  
patron, rector of Sheldon May 27, 1684. In the Oxford-  
shire Archdeaconry Papers, MS. Willis 100, f. 103, the  
name of Digby Bull, rector of Sheldon listed among those  
clergy who declined to take the oath in 1688.
  - 8. Burnaby Bull, bapt. June 4, 1650. Emigrant.
  - 9. Clement Bull, bapt. June 11, 1656. "He went master of  
a ship to Guinea about the year 1679 and died there about  
two years after."
  - 10. Susanna Bull, bapt. Nov. 27, 1634, mar. Nathaniel Brice,  
s.p.
  - 11. Mary Bull, bapt. April 12, 1640, mar. 1st Jeremiah  
Webb, gent. One surviving daughter, Katherine Webb,  
born 1668. Mar. 2nd John Limbrey (sic) gentleman to  
the Lord Mulgrave, one surviving daughter, Mary Lim-

brey, born 1673, who went to Carolina. After Limbrey's death, Mary Bull, too, "went into Carolina," and there married 3rd, John Quinten: survived by a daughter.

12. Lettice Bull, bapt. March 9, 1642, and died March 18, 1708-9. Mar. Samuel Dale, a broad silkweaver in London, who died October 9, 1679, in the 32nd year of his age. Issue: Samuel Dale who married and left issue.
13. Katherine Bull, bapt. Oct. 6, 1646, d. young and s.p.
14. Gooditha Bull, bapt. Dec. 30, 1652, mar. John Baily of Wick in Wiltshire, s.p.

In the summer of 1935, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Bolivar Bull visited Coleshill and Sheldon: he writes as follows:

"We took advantage of your suggestion and visited Coleshill. \_\_\_\_\_ the memorial plaque to the Bulls in the entry of the church. I took a picture of it and enclose a print: the inscription can be read, I believe, with a glass. The church is very ancient (thirteenth century) but not very attractive. Coleshill itself is ugly, with dirty brick houses and a tremendous electrical power plant—it is much too close to Birmingham.

"We cycled over to Sheldon which is already within the limits of Birmingham and visited the church there. The church is small and very well proportioned. The ceiling is its glory, being made of vaulted oak beams. The building stone is a muddy dark red sandstone and was built about 1318. The rector and his wife were very cordial—especially after I explained to him that I had a brother who is an Episcopal minister. He took us over to the church and let us look through the records which date back to 1585 and are in an excellent state of preservation. We found that John Elliott married Alice Bull in 1623 and Agor (*sic*) Bull married Mary Mantheye (*sic*) in 1671. There are no other references to Bulls covering the period from 1585 to 1680. Apparently the church was not the regular place of worship of the family or else they were great pagans. On one of the walls of the church is a brass

plate giving a list of the rectors since 1318. Gulielmus Bull 1628 (the rector explained that the given name is Latin for William) and next in order Digby Bull 1684 were rectors. I'm enclosing two prints of the structure which in spite of its great age is in a remarkable state of repair and seems likely to last another thousand years with no difficulty. If you will examine the picture of the entrance of the church with care you will notice peculiar downward markings on either side of the door on the stone next to the ground. These, so the rector explained, are the results of the English yoemen sharpening their arrowheads. After taking us through the church the rector invited us into the rectory and sped us on our way with a glass of cider."

STEPHEN BULL of Kinghurst Hall, co. Warwick. Eldest son of Josias Bull b. 1635, bapt. Nov. 30, 1635.—MGH June 1932 and VW.

Nothing is known of the first 35 years of his life. His people had always been of the Church of England: he and his father had lived through the Civil War and the Protectorate and probably had been loyal to the Stuarts. When Charles II was restored to the throne he granted to eight nobles, in payment for political debts, the territory south of Virginia and north of Florida known as Carolina. These gentlemen were known as the Lords Proprietors: they in 1669 equipped and sent out the expedition which formed the first permanent settlement at Charles Town. The personal representative or Deputy for Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Ashley (afterwards Earl of Shaftsbury) was Stephen Bull.

McCrady says in regard to those sailing on the ship CAROLINA from England, August 10, 1669: "There was one name destined to appear much in the history of South Carolina, and which has continued in his family from the very first settlement to the present time. This is the name of Stephen Bull." Then follows the list of passengers, one party of which is headed by

him and included in the list is the name of the younger brother, Burnaby Bull.

It is said of him that in the laying out of Charles Town "Stephen Bull (afterwards Surveyor General) took an active part. Stephen Bull was next to West and Woodward, the most important of all the emigrants who came with Governor Sayle. He came bringing many servants and at once took up a large body of land on Ashley River and named it 'Ashley Hall'. He was Lord Ashley's deputy, a Member of Council, master of Ordinance, and held a dozen other important offices. Of most consequence to the colony was the fact that as an explorer among the Indians he became so friendly with them that they chose him for their Cassique, and he thus was enabled to make an advantageous treaty with them in 1696. A small, one-story brick house built by him at Ashley Hall is still standing—the oldest on the River. The estate remained in possession of the family for over 200 years, and in all those years there was hardly a time in which one of the name did not go out to take part in the government of South Casolina."—CPP.

According to SCHM Vol. 1, No. 1, "He obtained large grants of land on the Ashley River and at St. Helena, and in 1671 settled the 'Ashley Hall' plantation (which remained in his family for over 200 years). In October 1671 he assisted in selecting the site of Charleston, as his son 62 years later did that of Savannah. He was Master of the Ordinance, captain and engineer of the forts 1671-75; captain and colonel of the provincial forces 1687-1703; Justice of the Peace; Assistant Judge 1683; Surveyor General 1685; Register 1696 of the Province; member of the Provincial Parliament; and of the Grand Council (under Locke's Constitution) as Commoner 1672-74 and as Deputy (Lord Ashley's 1669-72, Lord Cornbury's 1674-82, other proprietors 1684-91, 1694-99.<sup>1</sup> He

<sup>1</sup> Lord Ashley praised his behaviour in the government as agreeable to the Proprietors and to his own character: "April 10, 1671. Mr Bull, your behaviour in our Government I finde is agreeable to the good character I have received of you wherein you doe a very acceptable thing to the Lords Proprietors and me in Particular—I have acquainted your brother that the things and persons hee will send you shall be freight free. I am your affec'ate friend. Ashley."

was a great explorer among the Indians and in 1671 was chosen Caseeka of the Etiwans, and in 1696 was appointed by Gov. Archdale to make a treaty with the Indians of North Carolina."

He wrote seconding the appeal of Governor Sayle for a clergyman of the Church of England to be sent out. He assisted in the introduction of rice into the colony from Madagascar. In the three volumes of "Warrants for Land in S. C., 1672-1711" published by the S. C. Historical Commission appear many warrants for land to be granted him, the last being for 200 acres Sept. 17, 1704. In the article on "Ashley Hall" at the end of this volume will be found some account of his holdings.

He married after coming to this country, so all of his children were born in the colony (MGH, June '32). The name of his wife is unknown. He died about 1706 and his body was buried at Ashley Hall: the grave was unmarked and all trace of it has been lost with time.<sup>2</sup>

He was survived by the following children:<sup>3</sup>

1. William Bull, born 1683.
2. Burnaby Bull, born \_\_\_\_\_.
3. John Bull, born 1693.
4. Catherine Bull, born 1699, mar. \_\_\_\_\_ Wilson. She died September 1734. (St. Andrews Parish Register.)

From "Malaria and Colonization in the Carolina Low Country 1526-1696" by St. Julien Ravenel Childs. Johns Hopkins University Studies. Johns Hopkins Press. Baltimore, 1940.

After the arrival of Stephen Bull on the "Carolina" in 1670, he apparently paid a visit to the Virginia colony, p. 146.

Writing home to England in September 1670 he gives some account of the resources of the new colony. Like others of his time Stephen Bull was a free and independent speller; he says:

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<sup>2</sup> His will, which has been lost, was made Dec. 24, 1701.

<sup>3</sup> A Stephen Bull, jun. was witness to a deed from John Strode of Barbadoes to his son Hugh Strode of Carolina. Aug. 1697. SCHM v. 1, # 1, p. 77.

"I brought hither seu'all trees as orrenge Lemon Lyme Pomciterne Pomegrainett ffiggtrees & Plantons & they like the ground & thrive & flourishe very bravely & I question nott butt they will come to Maturity." p. 135.

And again September 12, 1670, he writes to Lord Ashley-Cooper:

"wee conceive this to be as healthfull a place as ever was settled wee have lost butt fower p'souns since wee satt downe heere, & those was sickly p'souns & in a declininge condicion of health before wee landed there is some p'souns that have had the feaver and Ague butt we observe little Mortality in the distemper neither is the distemper neere soe high as is vsuall in other Places. \_\_\_\_\_ May itt please your Honor our gou'nor is ill of the feaver & Ague & beinge Aged & falen into A relapse I doe much feare his recovery—". pp. 146-7.

WILLIAM BULL, first Governor. Eldest son of Stephen Bull. b. 1683. Died at Sheldon Mar. 21, 1755.

The Hon. William Bull of Ashley Hall and Sheldon, Esq., J. P., was a member of the Commons House of South Carolina 1706-1719, and served as captain in the Tuscarora and Yemassee wars; was colonel of the Berkeley County Regiment; Commissioner of Indian affairs 1721, and Lords Proprietors Deputy in 1719. He stood loyally by the Proprietors (William Bull was a member of the last Grand Council of the Province of Carolina under the Proprietary Government, June 19, 1719. Immediately thereafter the Proprietary Government was overthrown and Carolina became a Royal Province, SCHM Oct. 1932, but was nevertheless on the change of the government appointed a member of the King's Council for South Carolina, 1721-1737, and, from his experience and knowledge of the affairs of the country and the Indians, was appointed to assist General Oglethorpe to settle Georgia and, Feb. 9, 1733, on a site said to have been suggested by him, "Mr. Oglethorpe and

Coll. Bull marked out the Town” of Savannah, whose principal street perpetuates his name.

Col. Bull became President of the Council on Mr. Arthur Middleton’s death, Sept. 7, 1737, and on Lt. Gov. Broughton’s death, Nov. 22, the government devolved on him. He was appointed Lieut. Governor June 3, 1738, and governed the Province with ability, tact and courage until 1744. In his time the Province suffered war, pestilence and famine; in 1738 was menaced by the Spaniards, French and Indians and afflicted by small-pox and crop-destroying droughts; in 1739 there came a servile insurrection, “in 1740 Gov. Bull was very nearly captured by insurrectionary negroes near Willtown on Pon Pon River, but, it being Sunday, he reached St. Paul’s Church, Colleton County, where the congregation being assembled, he led them against the negroes and subdued them” (WIB), and yellow fever; in 1740 war with the Spaniards and a dreadful fire in Charles Town. But Gov. Bull overcame all difficulties; his influence kept the Indians quiet; he suppressed the insurrection and raised forces against the Spaniards. His administration was one of the most successful and popular the Province had ever had. “He and his son, William Bull 2nd, were to administer the government of the Province from time to time for a period of thirty-three years; administrations which were always welcomed by the people for the ability, tact and good judgment with which they were conducted.” (McC. Vol. 1, p. 38.)

Colonel Bull was appointed Commissioner under the Church Act of 1706 and was reappointed in 1745, when he was the only surviving Commissioner, and was Commissioner of Prince William’s Parish, the Church of which he did so much to erect.

“Whereas the Commissioners for building a Church in Prince Williams Parish are empowered by law --- Therefore all such persons are hereby desired to give in their names to us, the undernamed Commissioners, with the several sums of

money they are willing to contribute, to enable the Commissioners to complete and finish the said Church.

William Bull

Burnaby Bull

John Bull

—South Carolina Gazette.”

Sept. 17, 1753

The following is from an old Church paper and was contained in an account of Sheldon Church, published before the Confederate War:

“The Bull coat-of-arms in bronze was originally built into the wall of Sheldon Church, no doubt over the old Governor’s pew. It was dug out of the wall by the British and was destroyed, as well as the Font, in the flames which consumed the roof and whole interior of the Church, but left the solidly built brick walls and pillars standing intact and uninjured.—Lieut. Gov. Bull’s death occurred, as judged by circumstances in the year 1755. He was buried under the chancel of the Church he built and endowed. He was a pious and benevolent man, greatly beloved. He bequeathed to the Church a silver Communion set, consisting of a tankard and stand, two chalices and a plate.—On the chalices and the rest of the plate is the following: ‘Eucharistiae Celebrandae sacrum, dicabat Gulielmus Bull, Provincae Carolinae, Australis Praetor. Consilium Patris Optimi, Vita functi exsequitur Gulielmus Bull, MDCCCLVI, Prince William’s Parish.’ A close rendering of which reads as follows: ‘Dedicated as sacred to the Celebration of the Lord’s Supper, William Bull, Governor of the Province of South Carolina, fulfills the will of his very excellent deceased father, William Bull. Prince William’s Parish, 1756’. The elder Gov. William Bull left, at his death, his Sheldon House place to his grandson, Stephen.”

Gov. Bull, besides the estates received from his father, obtained large grants in the Province and settled the fine Sheldon

estate. His home in Charleston was the brick mansion at the N. W. corner of Meeting and Ladson Streets, erected on Lot # 276, granted to his father in 1694, now (1932) owned by H. H. Ficken, Esq. (This is # 35 Meeting Street. The house passed through William Drayton's estate to Charles Goodwin in 1783.)

In 1734 Governor Bull attempted to found the Town of Radnor on the Broad River, Beaufort County. A charter was obtained and the town laid out, but it was never settled. In his Will, made April 1750, he bequeaths lots to his daughter, Mary Henrietta; his son, William Bull; his son-in-law, Thomas Drayton, and his grandson, Stephen Bull. His eldest son, Stephen Bull, had died the February before.

He married Mary, daughter of Richard Quintyne, Esq. She died March 19, 1739.<sup>4</sup> After her father's death, her mother married a second time to Captain Thomas Nairne, the Indian trader, who was captured, tortured and slain by the Indians in the Yemassee War of 1715.

Notice in the S. C. Gazette of March 24, 1739:

“On Monday last departed this life the Lady of the Honorable William Bull, Esq., President and Commander-in-Chief in and over this Province, and was interred on Thursday last in a very handsome Manner. The Funeral being attended by the Council and Assembly with several other officers and gentlemen of distinction.”

Governor William Bull died at Sheldon, March 21, 1755.<sup>5</sup> The following notice appeared in the S. C. Gazette of April 3, 1755:

“This universally lamented Gentleman was born in this Province in the year 1683 and died at Sheldon (the name of his Seat) the 21st ult: aged 72 years wanting only a few days, and was interred in Prince William's Parish Church (which he was the principal instrument in building and is esteemed the

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<sup>4</sup> St. Andrews Par. Reg. SCHM Vol. 13, p. 218.

<sup>5</sup> St. Helena's Parish Register.

most elegant and compleatest Country Church in America) on the 24th ult: From the 22nd when the news of his death was received in Town to the 24th the Forts and all the vessels in Harbor hoisted their colours in mourning and the last afternoon minute guns were fired from Johnsons and Granvilles Bastions and a great number from sloop "Betsy" Capt. Urquhart."

Remarks of Governor Glen on the decease of Lt. Governor Bull:

"Gentlemen:

I sent for you to this Council Chamber that I might condole with you upon the death of the late Lieutenant Governor. I thought it proper to pay this regard to the memory of a worthy magistrate at the time that his friends are committing to the earth the remains of this man.

A consciousness that I am unable to give him the character he deserves deters me from attempting it. But were I equal to the task I consider how unnecessary it would be in this place, as the sense of the benefits following from his wise and just administration of the Government is still engraved deeply in your grateful hearts and will, I doubt not, remain legible many a year. This much I may venture to say that he was a good man and a good magistrate.

The advantage that the world derives from the example of the life of such a person, even in a private station, is a public blessing; it deserves public acknowledgment, and the loss is a public calamity.

But it would be unpardonable in me to pass over in silence other parts of his character; the part that he acted in public life. He went through all places and posts in this country with distinction. None could have been offered to him that he had not the ability to discharge; none would have been accepted by him that he did not intend to execute with fidelity, and did execute them all with diligence and dignity. His behavior in the several stations of the Militia was not more to his credit

than to his country's Benefit. He was one of those Captains who with their companies marched up to the Cherokee Nation in the Indian War, and it is probably owing to this march that we have the opportunity so long after of commemorating that era, for had the Cherokees and the Creeks joined at that time, which nothing prevented but the resolute behavior of the militia, it might have been fatal, it must have been, at least, very dangerous to the Province.

Let me next point him out to you moving in the higher sphere of Councillor, President of the Council, Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant Governor. In whatever light he may be viewed, he will appear to advantage.

But the many excellent laws that he passed speak of his praise better than I am able. He was careful in passing these laws; he was vigilant in executing them. He procured obedience to them, not so much by the weight of his powers as by the authority of his own practice, for no man was more obedient to the laws than himself.

You all have reason to lament the loss of him, but I most of all; for I was frequently benefitted by following his advice, more frequently by following his example, and when I could not equal I endeavored to copy after him. I shall bequeath this advice to my successor: 'Go thou and do likewise'."

William and Mary Bull had the following children:

1. Stephen Bull, b. March 18, 1707.
2. William Bull, b. Sept. 24, 1710.
3. Elizabeth Bull, b. March 9, 1712.
4. Charlotta Bull, b. August 15, 1719.
5. Mary Henrietta Bull, b. Feb. 16, 1722, She died March 1, 1772. mar. 1762 to Hon. Henry Middleton, member of the Council. She died without issue.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> SCHM vol. 13, p. 27.

STEPHEN BULL of Sheldon and Newberry. b. March 18, 1707. Son of William Bull and his wife Mary Quintyne.

He was a Justice of the Peace, served as captain in the St. Augustine expedition, was a member of the Commons House of Assembly 1737-8, 1743, and 1746.

He mar. Apr. 27, 1731, Martha Godin, dau. of Benjamin Godin of Charlestown, merchant, who died leaving issue. He mar. 2nd, on May 2, 1747, Judith Mayrant, dau. of James Nicholas Mayrant, esq. (see App. Note 4, page ...) who bore him one son. His widow, Judith, married to Judge Robert Pringle by whom she had two sons, John Julius Pringle and Robert Pringle and a daughter, Elizabeth Pringle, who was born in 1757, who married Wm. Freeman and who died without issue.<sup>7</sup>

Stephen Bull died Feb. \_\_\_, 1750 and his body is probably buried at Sheldon. Will, 17 Jan. 1749; Proved 6 March 1749: I Stephen Bull of Newberry near Radnor in Granville county, etc. wife Judith one half, etc. other half to my two sons Stephen and William Bull, etc., My wife, Judith, my honoured father, Lt. Gov. William Bull, and William Bull, jun. executors.

Issue by 1st wife:

1. William Bull, b. Feb. 19, 1732, and d. two days later.<sup>7</sup>
2. Stephen Bull of Sheldon.

Issue by 2nd wife:

3. William Bull of Ashley Hall.

Gen. STEPHEN BULL of Sheldon, esq., J. P. Son of Stephen Bull of Newberry.

He was a member of the Commons House 1757 and f., of the Provincial Congress 1774-1776, State House of Representatives 1776 and f., and State Senate 1779 and f. He was colonel of the Granville county regiment of the Provincial

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<sup>7</sup> St. Andrews Parish Register.

Militia and signed the Association, and retained command of the regiment under the Revolutionary party. In Mar. 1778 he was made, by the Council, Brigadier General of one of the three brigades into which the militia of the state was divided. (Bull, Stephen, (SC) Colonel and Brigadier General South Carolina Militia, 1775-1782.—Heitman's Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army.)

He took part in the Battle of Beaufort, but aside from that engagement saw little active service. The militia were ill-trained and unruly: there seems to have been considerable difficulty in maintaining discipline. When Charleston surrendered in 1780 he was captured and paroled. (Salley's Hist. Orangeburg, p. 470.)

“Stephen Bull owned nearly the whole of Prince William’s Parish. He was a religious man: he so largely rebuilt Sheldon Church that it was often said he built it. His house, as well as the Church, were handsome buildings.—When Gen. Tarleton was preparing to invade this part of the country he sent Stephen Bull, who he knew personally, a message that when he came through his estate a crow would have to take his rations along when he flew over. Stephen Bull said he knew Tarleton would do as he said, so he sent his family and 100 negroes to Maryland. There they camped. The negroes planted, made baskets from rushes, clay pots, piggins, tubs, and pails, which, I understand, were often sold. Stephen Bull left no son. He had three daughters: Sarah, the youngest, was born in Maryland in exile.”—From a sketch by Miss Emily Barnwell Walker of Beaufort.

The memory of his great wealth, his generosity and his boundless hospitality lingered long: Dalcho writing in 1819 says: “An instance of the hospitality of Carolina, connected with the history of Sheldon Church, has been stated to us by those who knew the fact. Stephen Bull, who lived in its vicinity, usually invited as his guests on the Sabbath the more respectable part of the congregation who attended divine serv-

ice; while his overseer, by his direction, and at his expense, liberally entertained the rest. At that time seldom less than 60 or 70 carriages of various descriptions were seen at the Church on the Lord's Day."

Timothy Ford of New Jersey was invited to dine with him at Sheldon: he says in his diary under date of April 4, 1785: "General Bull is a militia officer and seems in character to conform to General Furman of New Jersey—with all of his activity and whigism, rather of an aristocratical turn."

His home at Sheldon was burned by British soldiers under Tarleton, rebuilt and burned again by Sherman's soldiers. Mr. H. M. Stuart of Beaufort tells the following story:

"Not long after the Confederate War my uncle, the late James R. Stuart, a well-known artist, visiting Chicago professionally, hearing that a certain *Union officer*<sup>10</sup> who held command in Beaufort during the War, had some fine old portraits in his home, requested to see them. This being permitted, he was astonished to see before him some portraits he had been accustomed to see almost every day during his boyhood. On the walls were three portraits, Stephen Bull and William, Sr. and Jr. in their red coats, wigs, etc. (These, of course, had been taken from Sheldon Hall, the Bull residence at Sheldon). "Who are these?" asked my uncle. "Some of my ancestors," replied the old officer in Sherman's army.

It is reported that this man's home and these portraits were burned up in the great Chicago fire which occurred shortly after—a retribution which the Bull descendants today do not regret."

He was married 1st on Dec. 18, 1755, Elizabeth Woodward,<sup>8</sup> only daughter of Richard Woodward, esq.; she died June 9, 1771,<sup>9</sup> without issue. He married 2nd, May 24, 1772, Anne, widow of Col. Thomas Middleton, and daughter of Nathaniel Barnwell, esq.

<sup>8</sup> St. Philip's Parish Register, p. 142.

<sup>9</sup> St. Andrews Parish Register. Date there given is July 1, 1771.

<sup>10</sup> Union officer named "Kinzie"—Dr. E. C. L. Adams.

Stephen Bull was buried Sept. 1, 1800, at Sheldon Church; his grave is unmarked. (This date needs to be verified.)

Issue by second wife:

1. Mary Bull, b. 1776.
2. Charlotte Bull, who d. unmarried Dec. 29, 1852, at the age of 71 years and 10 months.
3. Sarah Bull, b. 1782.

MARY BULL, daughter of Gen. Stephen Bull Born Sept. 21, 1776. d. \_\_\_\_\_. She married first, her first cousin Nathaniel Barnwell (b. 1772 and d. 1800). After his death she married Milton Maxcy, a graduate of Brown University, R. I., a lawyer and at one time a member of the South Carolina legislature. He died 1817.

Issue by 1st husband:

1. Stephen Barnwell, died at the age of 14.
2. Eliza Nathalie Barnwell.

Issue by 2nd husband:

3. Mary Maxcy.
4. Matilda Maxcy
5. Anne Maxcy.

ELIZA NATHALIE BARNWELL, dau. of Nathaniel Barnwell and Mary Bull. She was born 1801 and d. Oct. 8, 1831. Married Thomas Heyward Cuthbert by whom she had one daughter. Thos. H. Cuthbert d. Jan. 16, 1840, age 42.

Issue: Eliza Nathalie Cuthbert.

Married William Henry Trescot.

Issue:

1. Katherine Bocquet Trescot, unm.
2. Stephen Barnwell Trescot, m. Elizabeth Worthington of Washington, D. C.

Issue:

- i. Wm. Henry Trescot, d.

- ii. Elizabeth Trescot, m. Maj. Philip Torrey, U.S.M.C.  
Issue: Elizabeth, Rebecca, and Philip Torrey.
  - iii. Stephanie Trescot, m. Lieut. Wade Martin. Husband and only son both dead.
3. Thomas Cuthbert Trescot, m. Grace Matthews.

Issue:

- i. Elizabeth Trescot.
  - ii. Mildred Trescot.
  - iii. Bertie T. Trescot.
4. Sara McCrady Trescot, unm. Lived Pendleton, S. C., d. 1933.
5. Henry Senn Trescot, mar. Ella Anna Holmes of Pendleton.

Issue:

- i. Wm. Holmes Trescot, unm.
  - ii. John Holmes Trescot, mar. Margaret Maxwell of Charlotte. Issue: 1. John Trescot, 2. Samuel Trescot.
  - iii. Felix Harley Trescot. mar. Claudia Rogers of Dillon.  
Issue: 1. Nathalie Trescot, 2. Emily Trescot.
6. William Bull Trescot, d. at age of 6 years.
7. Edward A. Trescot, unm. d. Jan. 31, 1936. Buried Pendleton, S. C. ("The State," Feb. 3, 1936.)

MARY MAXCY, dau. of Milton Maxcy and his wife, Mary Bull. She was b. in 1809 and d. Jan. 30, 1897. She mar. in 1831 the Rev. Chas. Edward Leverett, at one time president of Beaufort College, later rector of Sheldon Church. Both buried in Trinity Churchyard, Columbia, S. C.

Issue:

1. Chas. Edward Leverett. Grad. S. C. Coll. 1853. d. Dec. 21, 1861.
2. Stephen Bull Leverett, d. s.p. 1834.
3. Matilda Leverett, d. Nov. 27, 1894, age 59.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Tombstone, Trinity Churchyard, Columbia, S. C.

4. Anne Heyward Leverett, b. 1836, mar. Louis McPherson DeSaussure. Issue: Louisa I. DeSaussure who mar. Dr. Henry Middleton Stuart.
5. Milton Maxcy Leverett. Four years in Confederate Army, d. Dec. 19, 1908.<sup>11</sup>
6. Mary Bull Leverett, d. Oct. 17, 1918, age 78.<sup>11</sup>
7. Eliza Leverett.
8. William Percival Leverett.
9. Julia Marcelline Leverett, d. unm. Jan. 1887, age 41.<sup>11</sup>
10. Percival Evelyn Leverett.
11. Catherine Hamilton Leverett, d. Mar. 9, 1865, age 14.<sup>11</sup>
12. Caroline Pinckney Leverett, b. Sept. 21, 1855, d. Sept. 12, 1913. Mar. James Isonides Adams. 14 children.

MATILDA MAXCY, dau. of Milton Maxcy and his wife, Mary Bull, b.\_\_\_\_\_, d. \_\_\_\_\_, mar. Jas Henry Fowles, clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

Issue:

1. John Newton Fowles, C.S.A., mar. Adeline Johnstone.

Issue:

- i. Jas. Henry Fowles, atty. of Columbia, mar. Sophie Stuart Clarkson.

Issue:

- I. Jas. Henry Fowles, b. 1908.
  - II. Emily Heyward Fowles, b. 1909.
  - III. Adeline Johnstone Fowles, b. 1911.
  - IV. Amelia C. Fowles, b. 1913, mar. Dec. 18, 1937 to Lovick O. Thomas.
2. James Henry Fowles, C.S.A.

ANNE MAXCY, dau. of Milton Maxcy and his wife, Mary Bull, b. \_\_\_\_\_, d. \_\_\_\_\_, mar. Daniel Heyward.

Issue:

1. Anne Matilda Heyward, mar. Chas. F. Hanckel.

## Issue:

- i. Anne Maxcy Hanckel, b. Oct. 24, 1859. unm. d. April 27, 1937.
  - ii. Charlotte Heyward Hanckel, b. Aug. 4, 1861. mar. F. C. B. Avery. Issue: Frances Avery, b. June 21, 1892 and d. 1894.
  - iii. Eliza Barnwell Hanckel, b. Aug. 1866. unm. d. July 1879.
  - iv. Daniel Heyward Hanckel, b. Oct. 22, 1868. unm. d. November 10, 1930.
  - v. Marion Stuart Hanckel, b. Aug. 24, 1870. unm.
  - vi. Sarah Wilson Hanckel, b. Feb. 12, 1873, unm.
  - vii. Mary Bull Hanckel, b. May 16, 1875, unm.
2. Mary Bull Heyward.
  3. Daniel Cuthbert Heyward, d. unm.
  4. Charlotte Heyward, mar. Allen S. Hanckel. s.p.
  5. John Heyward, d. in infancy.
  6. Wm. Milton Heyward, mar. Maria Elizabeth Faber. Issue: Isabelle Bowen Heyward, b. Nov. 9, 1870. unm. d. Oct. 20, 1926.
  7. James Cuthbert Heyward, d. unm.
  8. Eliza Barnwell Heyward, d. unm.

(After the death of his first wife, Anne Maxcy, Daniel Heyward mar. Lillie Rhett.

## Issue:

1. Thos. Rhett Heyward, mar. 1st Clair Bowyer. Issue. mar. 2nd Eugenia Coe. Issue.
2. Benjamin Huger Heyward of Rion, S. C., d. July 18, 1930. mar. Marianna T. Barksdale. Issue.)

SARAH BULL, born 1782 and d. 1862. Daughter of General Stephen Bull. She mar. her first cousin, John Gibbes Barnwell (who was b. Feb. 10, 1778, and d. Mar. 28, 1828). (See App. Note 5.) They had seven children.

The following was written by her descendant, Miss Emily Barnwell Walker: "Sarah, the youngest, was born in exile in Maryland. She died in the Confederate War an exile in Walterboro. The day before the battle began at Bay Point and Hilton Head (she was old and infirm) she and her daughters decided it was best to leave the town as, if the battle went against us, we would be cut off from the rest of the State, as we lived on an island. Daddy Sam was told to drive the carriage to the front gate, they were going to leave the town. She took her seat in a chair, two of the maid servants, Maum Tenah and Amy, one on each side carried her down stairs out to the carriage. So she left Beaufort, never to see it again.

"Captain Hal Stuart of the Beaufort Artillery was notified of her death. The company was in camp not far from the coast line. He sent to Walterboro four or five of her grandsons. Daddy Sam drove her carriage to the front gate: her grandsons brought the body out and placed it in the carriage. Maum Tenah got up by the side of Daddy Sam. The grandsons in their Confederate uniforms mounted their horses and fell behind. They took her body to Sheldon Church and buried it by the side of her parents. After the War, her daughter, Emily Barnwell, sold her diamond ring, gave the money to those grandsons with the request that they go to Sheldon Church, take up the coffin of their grandmother, bring it to Beaufort and bury it by the side of her husband, John Barnwell, in St. Helena's churchyard.

"Sarah Bull was a religious woman: her household went to Church whenever the bell rang. Her negroes were taught Christianity. Five of her male descendants are ministers: three of them were elected bishops of the Episcopal Church, Robert Barnwell Elliott of West Texas, Robert Barnwell of Alabama, and Middleton Stuart Barnwell of Idaho:" (later of Georgia).

Issue:

1. Eliza Barnwell, b. 1807.
2. Charlotte Barnwell, b. 1810.

3. Mary Howe Barnwell, b. 1812.
4. Sarah Bull Barnwell, b. 1814, d. unm. 1881.
5. John Gibbes Barnwell, b. 1816.
6. Anne Bull Barnwell, b. 1818.
7. Emily Howe Barnwell, b. 1820, d. unm. 1894.

ELIZA BARNWELL, dau. of John Gibbes Barnwell and Sarah Bull, b. 1807 and d. 1891. She mar. the Hon. Robert Woodward Barnwell who was b. 1801 and d. Nov. 24, 1882, a law partner of his cousin, Robert Barnwell Rhett. He was a member of Congress, Confederate States Senator, and later President of S. C. College.

Issue:

1. Eliza Woodward Barnwell, d. 1887, age 58, unm.
2. John Gibbes Barnwell, Major C.S.A., d. 1888, age 57, unm.
3. Robert Hayne Barnwell, b. 1834, graduated Harvard, Captain C.S.A., d. unm. 1872.
4. Mary Gibbes Elliott Barnwell, d. unm. 1864.
5. Nathaniel Berners Barnwell, b. Mar. 5, 1845, C.S.A. Issue, four children, among them—Nathaniel Berners Barnwell, b. June 12, 1877. Attorney of Charleston.
6. James Stuart Barnwell (twin of No. 5) C.S.A., d. 1864.
7. Emily Howe Barnwell,<sup>12</sup> b. Sept. 17, 1850 and d. Mar. 24, 1887. She mar. Nov. 7, 1877 as his 2nd wife John Taylor Rhett who was b. Oct. 23, 1836 and d. Feb. 28, 1892. J. T. Rhett was the son of Albert Moore Rhett and Sarah Taylor Canney; Lt. of cavalry C.S.A. and mayor of Columbia 1884-1890.

Issue 2nd marriage:

- i. Eliza Barnwell Rhett, b. Aug. 27, 1878.
- ii. Albert Rhett, b. 1879 and d. 1890.
- iii. John Taylor Rhett, b. Jan. 12, 1884.

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<sup>12</sup> SCHM Vol. IV, p. 677.

- 8-13. Hetty Hutson, Wm. Hazzard Wigg, Sarah Bull, Ann, Stephen Elliott, and Charlotte Bull, all of whom died in infancy.

CHARLOTTE BARNWELL, dau. of John Gibbes Barnwell and Sarah Bull, b. 1810 and d. 1895. In 1839 she mar. the Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, Bishop of Georgia.

Issue:

1. Robert Woodward Barnwell Elliott, b. 1840 and d. 1887. First Bishop of West Texas.
2. John Gibbes Barnwell Elliott.
3. Esther Habersham Elliott. mar. Gen, Francis Shoup, C.S.A., later clergyman of the Episcopal Church and professor at Sewanee.
4. R. Habersham Elliott.
5. Charlotte Barnwell Elliott, mar. \_\_\_\_\_ Puckette.

Issue:

- i. Chas. McD. Puckette, res. N. Y. C.
- ii. Stephen Elliott Puckette, mar. Clara Childs. Issue: one son, Stephen Elliott, Jr.
- iii. John Puckette.
6. Sarah Bull Barnwell Elliott. Author. Lived and died at Sewanee. unm.

MARY HOWE BARNWELL, dau. of John Gibbes Barnwell and Sarah Bull, b. Mar. 4, 1812, and d. July 5, 1876. Mar. Col. Middleton Stuart, b. 1808 and d. June 7, 1840.

Issue:

1. Henry Middleton Stuart, mar. Emma Stoney. Issue now living in Texas.
2. John Stuart, d. unm. in Charleston of yellow fever.
3. James Stuart, mar. 1st widow Jacobs. No issue. Mar. 2nd \_\_\_\_\_, issue: one son and two daughters who live in Milwaukee. James Stuart was for many years an artist in Madison, Wis. He painted the portrait of Gen. Stephen

- Elliott in Fort Sumter which now hangs in the Confederate Museum in Richmond.
- 4. John Allan Stuart, d. unm.
- 5. Henry Middleton Stuart. Killed in Virginia during the Confederate War. March 16, 1865.
- 6. Sarah Barnwell Stuart, mar. her 1st cousin, Dr. Henry Middleton Stuart of Beaufort. She was b. Sept. 17, 1839 and d. June 13, 1918: they were mar. June 2, 1857. Dr. H. M. Stuart was b. 1835 and d. 1915. He was captain in the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, C.S.A.

Issue:

- i. Dr. Henry Middleton Stuart of Beaufort, b. 1859, d. May 16, 1933, mar. Louise DeSaussure. s.p.
- ii. Allan Stuart, b. 1864, mar. widow Keeney who was Mary Rockwell of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Retired surgeon U.S.N. s.p.
- iii. Anne Means Stuart, b. 1867, and d. 1885 unm.
- iv. Mary Barnwell Stuart, b. June 23, 1868, mar. Henry Fuller Bostick. Living Quincy, Fla. Issue: Six children.

JOHN GIBBES BARNWELL, son of John Gibbes Barnwell and Sara Bull. He was b. 1816. He mar. Emma Elliott.

Issue:

- 1. John Gibbes Barnwell, b. Apr. 3, 1839. Capt. C.S.A. Architect and engineer. Lived Rome, Ga. Issue: five sons and two daughters.
- 2. Isabel Barnwell, b. 1841 and d. 1867. She mar. William Elliott, capt. C.S.A.
- 3. Stephen Elliott Barnwell. Clergyman, b. 1842. Killed in storm in Louisville, Ky., 1890.

Issue:

- i. Rev. Stephen Elliott Barnwell, mar. issue.
- ii. Rt. Rev. Middleton Stuart Barnwell, Bishop of Idaho, later of Georgia. mar. s.p.
- iii. Rev. Carleton Barnwell of Virginia. mar.

4. Middleton Stuart Barnwell, b. 1845. C.S.A. d. unm. 1866.
5. William Habersham Barnwell, b. Feb. 11, 1848. Rector, Church of the Holy Cross, Stateburg, 1896-1917. d. Dec. 17, 1928. mar. Anne Mazyck of Waccamaw.

Issue:

- i. Anne Barnwell. unm.
  - ii. Robert Barnwell. mar. issue, 1 son, 1 dau.
  - iii. William H. Barnwell. mar.
  - iv. John G. Barnwell. mar. issue.
  - v. Emma Barnwell. mar. Theodore Heyward. issue.
  - vi. Elizabeth Barnwell. mar. Dr. Green, Wilmington, N. C.
  - vii. St. Julian Barnwell. mar, twice.
  - viii. Paul Barnwell. mar., lives New York City.
  6. Robert Woodward Barnwell, b. 1849. Bishop of Alabama. Issue: Four sons and three daughters.
  7. Robert Habersham Barnwell, b. 1854. Lived in Calif.
  8. James Elliott Barnwell, b. 1857.
- Two other children died in infancy.

ANNE BULL BARNWELL, dau. of John G. Barnwell and his wife, Sarah Bull, b. May 10, 1818, and d. 1907. Mar. Rev. Edward T. Walker (Oct. 3, 1818-1896); for many years rector of St. Helena's Church, Beaufort. His body is buried there.

Issue:

1. Emily Barnwell Walker, b. 1846, d. Beaufort 1933, unm.
2. Mary Stewart Walker, d. 1851, age 4 years.
3. Joseph Rogers Walker, d. 1854, age 5 years.
4. Elizabeth Walker, b. 1856, d. Cheraw 1886. mar. — Prophet. s.p.
5. Sarah Barnwell Walker, b. 1852 and d. Mar. 7, 1857.
6. Edward Tabb Walker, b. 1854 and d. next year.

7. Anne Barnwell Walker, b. 1856 and d. next year.
8. Ellen Bull Walker, b. May 21, 1857. mar. Julian R. Strother.

Issue:

- i. Emily Barnwell Strother, b. Sept. 12, 1893. mar. Wm. Lowndes Dunovant. Issue: Emily Strother Dunovant, b. May 3, 1915. mar. Oct. 8, 1936 to James Malcolm McCutcheon.
- ii. Charlotte Guerard Strother, b. July 14, 1895. mar. Louis Raymond Fripp. Issue: (a) Florence E. Fripp, b. Aug. 23, 1924; (b) Ellen S. Fripp, b. July 23, 1928.
- iii. Julian Reed Strother, b. July 4, 1895. mar. Lillian Stofflet. Issue: Julian R. Strother, Jr., b. Mar. 1922.
9. Edward Barnwell Walker,<sup>13</sup> b. Apr. 19, 1859. d. Nov. 25, 1926. mar. Elizabeth Guerard Heyward, b. Mar. 7, 1860, d. 1912.

Issue:

- i. Edward Barnwell Walker, b. Sept. 18, 1883. mar. Sadie Pinckney. Issue: (a) Pinckney Heyward Walker, b. 1916. mar. Ellen Marian Jennings. Issue. (b) Joseph Rogers Walker. (c) Edward Barnwell Walker, Jr.
- ii. Anne Barnwell Walker, b. 1885.
- iii. Rev. Jos. Rogers Walker, b. 1890. mar. Emmeline Dabney Greene. s.p.
- iv. Daniel Heyward Walker, b. 1896. mar. Maud Legare.
- v. Carrie Heyward Walker, b. 1898 and d. 1910.
- vi. George Heyward Walker, mar. Ellen West. Issue: Elizabeth Heyward Walker, b. 1935.
- vii. Infant. d.

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<sup>13</sup> Edward Barnwell Walker, Sr. mar. a second time: s.p.

WILLIAM BULL of Ashley Hall. Son of Stephen Bull and his second wife, Judith Mayrant, and the younger half-brother of General Stephen Bull. Born June 4, 1748.

He was Justice of the Peace and member of the Commons, 1774, and was appointed to H. M. Council June 30, 1774: but was elected to the Provincial Congress 1774-1776, and acted with the Revolutionary party. He inherited Ashley Hall from his uncle, William Bull.

“He was debarred from taking part in the Revolution by the following circumstances. A short time previous to the Revolution he, in company with other young men, broke into the State House (now called the Court House) and seized a quantity of arms stored there. Although these young men were never brought to trial it was well known who they were, and Governor Bull exacted from his nephew, William Bull, an oath that he would not take up arms against the Crown. He kept his oath and, as his feelings would not allow him to take up arms against the state of South Carolina, he remained a non-combatant. (I am under the impression that he spent most of the time of the occupation of Charleston by the British on his land in Orangeburg county on the Santee River. I can get no records of him.) His wife, Elizabeth, survived him many years and died in 1833 at the age of seventy-three years and is buried in St. Michael’s churchyard. William Bull is buried at Ashley Hall. His remains were removed to Magnolia Cemetery in December, 1904.”—WIB.

He died May 21, 1799: three days later the following notice appeared in the Charleston “City Gazette and Advertizer”:

“Died at Ashley Hall on Ashley River on last Tuesday evening, William Bull, esq. aged 50. He was of a very respectable family which settled in this country from its earliest colonization; his great-great grand-father was one of the Lords Proprietors deputies, and his grand-father and uncle severally discharged the office of governor under the royal government. He was a gentleman of the most benevolent, generous and

sincere disposition; of mild, polite, and engaging manners; unassuming in conversation, yet well informed on most subjects; never forwardly obtruding nor obstinately maintaining his own or slighting the opinions of other men, and ever as free from bearing enmity himself, as cautious of exciting it in others; in his conduct he was uniformly upright and honourable. The above and other amiable qualities which he possessed must render his remembrance dear and sacred to all who were connected, and estimable to all who were acquainted with him. In the painful sickness which closed the scene of his life, he preserved to the last his patience and serenity of temper, and died with that calmness and composure which seemed to presage the transition of his soul to a happier state. ‘Mark the perfect—is peace’.”

He married August 26, 1779 (St. Bartholomew’s), Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. James Reid. Her two sisters married William Bull’s two half-brothers, the Pringles. Elizabeth Reid was born September 28, 1762, and died 1833.<sup>14</sup> (App. Note 14.)

Issue:

William Stephen Bull.

WILLIAM STEPHEN BULL, son of William Bull and his wife, Elizabeth Reid Bull. He was born May 2, 1784. A member of the S. C. House of Representatives for several years.

On May 16, 1809, he married at Scheveling to Rosetta Margaretta Izard, daughter of Ralph Izard, esq.—Charleston “City Gazette and Daily Advertizer” May 30, 1809.

“He appears to have been of a kind and congenial disposition. He visited England in his early manhood: was at one time one of the Stewards of the Jockey Club: was fond of aquatic sports and was known as an excellent manager of boats. In crossing the Ashley River in 1813 in the Team Boat (a boat

<sup>14</sup> St. Philip’s Par. Register, p. 237.

worked by horses) that used to cross the River where the New Bridge now (1891) stands it was the custom for the Gentlemen often to help by means of oars: in doing this one day his oar caught against the wharf as the boat was coming in and gave him a violent blow on the chest which brought on a hemorrhage and then consumption of which he died March 2, 1818.”—WIB.

His body was buried at Ashley Hall and his remains later transferred to Magnolia Cemetery. See will of William Stephen Bull in Judge of Probate’s Office in Charleston, made July 10, 1817. Leaves all to his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bull, in trust for his two minor children, “Eliza and William.”

See following for inscription on tablet erected to his memory on the walls of St. Andrew’s Church.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Bull, died 1822, age about 12 years. Her body was buried at Ashley Hall.
2. William Izard Bull.
3. Mary Bull. Died an infant.
4. Died an infant.

His son, William Izard Bull, erected a tablet on the walls of St. Andrew’s Church with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of  
William Stephen Bull whose mortal remains are  
interred in the cemetery of Ashley Hall, and of his  
wife, Rosetta Margaretta Bull, whose body reposes  
in the churchyard at Dorchester. This monument is  
erected by the filial piety of their only living de-  
scendant, in memory of his immediate ancestors.  
William Stephen Bull was born May 2, 1784, and  
departed this life March 2, 1818. Rosetta Mar-  
garetta Izard, his wife, was born December 30, 1789,  
and died October 2, 1815.

WILLIAM IZARD BULL, son of William Stephen Bull and his wife, Rosetta Margaretta Izard. He was born in Lambol Street, Charleston, Oct. 18, 1813. He inherited Ashley Hall Plantation from his father, besides large estates in Mississippi and Louisiana.

“His mother died when he was two years old and his father when he was four, and he was brought up by his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bull. He was educated at the Grammar School attached at that time to the Charleston College and afterwards entered Charleston College, but in his junior year he had a hemorrhage from the lungs and Dr. Simons recommended that he should be withdrawn from college and encouraged in his taste for hunting and aquatic sports; the result justified the old doctor’s judgment for he grew to be a man of iron constitution. He became an excellent shot with gun or rifle and a very successful sportsman.

“In 1834 he was elected to the Legislature of South Carolina to represent St. Andrew’s Parish; he served consecutively in the House of Representatives until 1848, when he was elected to the Senate from the same Parish; he served consecutively in the Senate until the unfortunate result of the War for Southern Independence crushed our state government in 1865. He was a member of the Convention of 1865, but after that retired from politics. In politics he was a Democrat, a free trader and a states rights man, and in 1860 a leading secessionist.

“In the Legislature he was no debater, but a man of considerable influence and diligent for the honor and welfare of the State.

“William Izard Bull had the personal qualities which endear a man to his fellowmen. He was kindhearted to a weakness, generous to a fault and a man without guile. His wrath and indignation was like the summer thunderstorm; he knew no such feeling as revenge. He delighted in hospitality and had a host of friends who enjoyed his entertainments.

“In his family relations he was a faithful, true and loving husband; his wife was to him the first woman in the world and he always had a true and knightly respect for women. He had a kindly feeling for the poor and was never haughty, but always considerate of those who were worthy.

“He was an ardent and active adherent to the cause of Southern independence. He served on Gen. Beauregard’s staff (with the rank of Colonel) when Gen. Beauregard commanded on this coast, and was exceedingly useful in guiding troops around Charleston. When the City was evacuated he had not sufficient notice to save any of his personal property from Ashley Hall, so, rather than that the enemy should plunder it, he set fire with his own hand to the home of his ancestors, that venerable mansion which was so dear to his heart (and honor be to him for it). The Yankees, when they saw what he had done, posted a notice in the neighborhood: \$5,000 reward for Bull’s head.” But Bull was with the Confederate Army, where he served to the end.

“After the War he returned to Ashley Hall, but the enemy had taken his property and left him his debts, and in a few years Ashley Hall went under the hammer to the mortgage holder.

“William Izard Bull was a man whose feelings were strong and his griefs were violent, but after the first ebullition over affliction his firm faith as a Christian always made him resigned. He was a strong Church of England man and firm in his faith and hope of salvation through our blessed Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

“He died at 1:20 P. M., October 21, 1894, of the infirmities of old age and was buried at Ashley Hall. In 1904 his remains were removed to Magnolia Cemetery.

“He was married first to Gracia Caroline Turnbull in 1833. She was the daughter of Robert James Turnbull and was born in 1814. I have heard her described as being of medium size and good looking, of an exceedingly amiable disposition and

as a peace-maker, and devoted to her stepmother, Anna B. Turnbull. Father has always given high praise to her judgment and ability. Unfortunately there is very little record of her. In September 1840 she went with Father one day to visit Ashley Hall—they were staying in Charleston at the time—and in returning they were overtaken by a storm and my mother was thoroughly soaked; she contracted country fever and died. She too was buried at Ashley Hall and her remains removed in 1904 to Magnolia Cemetery. **1193940**

“In 1842 he married his second wife, Mary Davie DeSausure, daughter of the Hon. William Ford DeSaussure of Columbia. She was born May 1821. She was a beautiful woman and of the most polished manners; a sincere Christian and kind and charitable. She was proud, but it was the pride of virtue; she bended with the grace of a queen without the appearance of condescension. The lowliest were always pleased after they had left her company; the highest were charmed; but her manners were the outgrowth of charity. She was exceedingly conscientious in the discharge of her duties to her family (although she was my stepmother, had I not been told of it I should never have known that she was not my own mother). In 1858 she considered it her duty to remain in Charleston, although she was not acclimated, and she was stricken with yellow fever and died September 1858. Buried at Ashley Hall, the body later removed to Magnolia Cemetery.”—WIB. (See Note 7.)

Issue by first wife:

1. Claudia Butler Bull, b. 1834, d. 1836.
2. William Izard Bull, b. 1836, d. Mar. 22, 1837.
3. William Izard Bull, b. Jan. 19, 1838.
4. An infant born and died Sept. 19, 1840.

Issue by second wife:

5. Rosetta Izard Bull, b. Jan. 11, 1843.
6. John Julius Pringle Bull, b. 1844.
7. Sallie Davie Bull, b. September 1847.

8. DeSaussure Bull, b. Jan. 28, 1849.
9. Henry Bolivar Bull, b. Feb. 24, 1851.
10. Joel Poinsett Bull, b. 1853.
11. Rebecca Theodosia Bull, b. 1856.

WILLIAM IZARD BULL, M.D. Son of Col. William Izard Bull and his first wife, Gracia Caroline Turnbull. He was b. Jan. 19, 1838, and d. July 29, 1917.

He obtained his education at South Carolina College and later graduated in medicine at the Charleston Medical College. He visited England, but upon his arrival after a long voyage on a sailing vessel he was met with the news that South Carolina had seceded and that war was imminent: he immediately returned and entered the Confederate Army, serving to the very end of that conflict.

“Dr. Bull was in the bright morning of manhood when South Carolina passed the Ordinance of Secession and was among the earliest to respond to the call of duty. He served on the coast as assistant surgeon of Maxcy Gregg’s First Regiment of S. C. Volunteers and was with that command in Virginia at the fight at Vienna, preceding the First Battle of Manasas. At the reorganization of that regiment at Richmond, August 1861, Surgeon Bull was again welcomed by his former comrades who remembered his kind and careful attention when they were sick, and he became popular with others who had recently joined the command.—Even after Dr. Bull left the First Regiment for another part of the Army where he served with credit and courage, he continued to be held in affectionate remembrance by his former associates, whose love for him lasted through life. He served with the famous Washington Artillery Battalion, whose brilliant deeds and sublime daring are inscribed in imperishable characters on the almost unequalled roll of the Confederate glory. In one of the fights he was commended by the commanding officer for dash and intrepidity.”—from article in News and Courier at time of his death.

Dr. Bull was a man of splendid character, inheriting the sterling qualities of his father but, unlike his father, he was inclined to be quiet and reserved. He never attempted to enter public life and never cared to. For a time after the War he practised medicine but, under the unsettled conditions and general poverty following the War, it did not afford a living, and he became a planter near Charleston, and for a while in Stateburg, S. C. About 1883 he returned to Charleston and entered the fertilizer business.

On Dec. 18, 1872, he mar. Mary Catherine Mazyck who was b. in Charleston Nov. 13, 1848, and d. there Nov. 21, 1923.

Dr. Bull died at his residence on Broad Street, Charleston, July 29, 1917. His body was buried at Magnolia Cemetery. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Issue:

1. Gracia Bull, b. August 10, 1874. unm.
2. Emma Anna Bull, b. June 18, 1876. unm.
3. William Izard Bull, b. March 16, 1878.
4. Alexander Mazyck Bull, b. Dec. 25, 1879.
5. Bartholomew Bull, b. December 1, 1882.
6. Mary Catherine Bull, b. February 15, 1885. unm.

WILLIAM IZARD BULL, eldest son of Dr. William Izard Bull and his wife Mary Catherine Mazyck, b. March 16, 1878. Obtained his education in the public schools of Charleston and at the S. C. Military Academy (The Citadel). Never married. Died of tuberculosis at his father's home in Charleston, February 1, 1912.

ALEXANDER MAZYCK BULL, second son of Dr. William Izard Bull, b. Charleston, December 25, 1879. Graduated at College of Charleston, B.S. 1901. Taught for a short while, later studied law and practised his profession in Washington,

D. C. Married Hattie Taylor: she d. Oct. \_\_\_, 1935. He d. June 4, 1955.

Issue:

1. Alexander Mazyck Bull, d. in infancy.
2. James T. Bull, b. 1909. Graduated Cornell University, 1932. mar. Juanita Fordyce.
3. William Izard Bull, b. 1911. Graduated U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, 1932. Lieutenant U.S.N. Capt. 1952. mar. 1941 to Frances Montague of Albany, N. Y.  
Issue: Suzanne Bull, b. 1942.

BARTHOLOMEW BULL, third son of Dr. William Izard Bull, b. Dec. 1, 1882. Educated in the public schools of Charleston and at the College of Charleston. Served as Lieutenant in U. S. Navy in World War. Engaged in the cotton business in Charleston. In 1929 he mar. Ellen Callahan. He d. June 29, 1933.

Issue:

Bartley Bull, b. 1931.

ROSETTA IZARD BULL, dau. of Col. William Izard Bull and his second wife, Mary Davie DeSaussure. She was b. Jan. 11, 1843, and d. Dec. 18, 1872. mar. in 1863 to William Bulloch Guerard, son of Jacob DeVeaux Guerard and his wife, Alice Screven. Issue: two children, both dying in infancy. "Rosa, as she was always called, was pretty, amiable, and loving, and was regretted by all who knew her."—WIB.

JOHN JULIUS PRINGLE BULL, son of Col. William Izard Bull and his second wife, Mary Davie DeSaussure. b. January 1845, and d. 1846.

SALLIE DAVIE BULL, dau. of Col. William Izard Bull and his second wife, Mary Davie DeSaussure. b. September 17, 1847, and d. September 12, 1864.

"She was a bright, sprightly, and handsome girl, high-strung in her feeling, very much admired and liked. God in His providence saw fit to take her to Him. She died of typhoid fever and was buried at Ashley Hall."—WIB.

DESAUSSURE BULL, son of Col. William Izard Bull and his second wife, Mary Davie DeSaussure. b. June 28, 1849, at Ashley Hall, and d. at his home in Stateburg, S. C. November 17, 1918.

His education was interrupted by the Confederate War. At the end, although only fifteen years old, he served in the Confederate Army. "In April, 1865, Camden was occupied by a large body of Federal troops under the command of General Potter. At that time an engagement occurred at Boykin's Mill about 10 miles south of Camden between Potter's troops and a force of Confederates under General Lewis, commanding a portion of Wheeler's Cavalry, who were joined by a number of youths of Camden and vicinity, mere boys, members of South Carolina Reserves of the Confederate States. These reserves consisted of those between the ages of 16 and 60, not eligible for the regular armies, also those at home on furloughs, and while subject to call for home defense, owing to stress of the times, had not been organized. Among those joining Wheeler's men was DeSaussure Bull, then a refugee near Camden from Charleston, staying with my father, A. H. Boykin. He, together with myself and Edward M. Boykin, was detached by General Lewis to act as couriers for him. We three were together in the hot engagement at Boykins Mill where the firing lasted all day and the enemy buried a number of their dead killed there. Although Wheeler's force was cavalry they fought dismounted as infantry. We three were acting with Captain Finn's company of Wheeler's men, two of us (E. M. Boykin and B. H. Boykin subscribing this) have always lived in the vicinity of Camden, and the U. D. C. Chapter has recognized our service by bestowing upon us the Cross of Service.

Mr Bull has since those days resided elsewhere, but we can testify that he rightly merits the Cross of Service as much as ourselves. We were with him and know that his conduct was worthy of a memorial."

(signed)

Burwell M. Boykin and Ed. M. Boykin.

For the next fifteen years, he lived in and around Charleston; engaged a part of the time in truck-farming; for two years he served as a sailor before the mast. About 1880 he bought the plantation "More Hill" at Stateburg, S. C. and engaged in cotton planting, and there he spent the rest of his life.

January 22, 1885, he married Caroline Kinloch Rees of Stateburg. She was the second dau. of Wilson Waties Rees and his wife, Frances Caroline Mayrant. She was born May 20, 1860, and died in Stateburg, October 16, 1929. Both she and her husband are buried at the Church of the Holy Cross, Stateburg.

DeSaussure Bull died November 17, 1918, leaving issue as follows:

Issue:

1. Henry DeSaussure Bull.
2. Frances Caroline Bull, b. Oct. 17, 1888, d. Jan. 4, 1889.
3. James Holmes Bull.
4. Stephen Bull, d. in infancy.
5. Wilson Waties Bull, d. in infancy.
6. Francis Kinloch Bull.
7. Charles Mayrant Rees Bull.
8. Mary Davie Bull.
9. Henry Bolivar Bull.

HENRY DESAUXURE BULL, eldest son of DeSaussure Bull and his wife, Caroline Kinloch Rees. Born at Stateburg, November 9, 1885. Received early education at Charleston High School and the Porter Mil. Academy graduating from the latter place in 1904. Taught in public schools for several years.

Entered the University of the South, Sewanee, in 1910 and graduated from the theological department in 1914. Ordained deacon in 1914 and priest in 1915 by Bishop Guerry. Served in the ministry of the Church in Kingstree, Charleston, Fletcher, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.<sup>15</sup> Member of the A.T.O. Fraternity, the South Carolina Historical Society, and the South Carolina Society of Colonial Wars. D.D., Sewanee 1950. Rector, Church of the Holy Apostles, Barnwell, S. C. June 30, 1953—until his death Apr. 26, 1957.

On April 27, 1917, married Gertrude Drew Cornish of Charleston.

Issue:

1. John Hamilton Bull, b. Feb. 7, 1918. m. June 16, 1943 to Jeannie M. Boyd of Woodville, Texas.
2. Caroline Kinloch Bull, b. Feb. 26, 1919. m. July 31, 1943 to Peter Edwards Grannis.
3. Gertrude Cornish Bull, b. April 3, 1920. m. Dec. 18, 1945 to Capt. L. B. Terrell of Sante Fe, New Mexico.
4. Mary DeSaussure Bull, b. December 3, 1923. m. July 2, 1948 to Robt. E. Quinn of Columbia, S. C.
5. Sarah Fairbanks Bull, b. November 23, 1926. m. July 29, 1949 to A. Crawford Clarkson, Jr. of Columbia, S. C.
6. Henry DeSaussure Bull, b. June 30, 1930. m. Feb. 22, 1957 to Anne Brantley Clare of Columbia, S. C.
7. Elizabeth Izard Bull, b. November 18, 1932. m. Sept. 17, 1954 to George Asnip, Jr. of Laurens, S. C.

JOHN HAMILTON BULL, son of the Reverend and Mrs. H. D. Bull. Born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 7, 1918; educated at the College of Charleston, B.S., took graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. Chemist and scientist; worked at Oak Ridge, Tenn., on the atomic energy project.

<sup>15</sup> While serving as rector of Prince George Winyah Church at Georgetown, he also served as rector of Prince Frederick's Church, Pee Dee; All Saints, Waccamaw, and St. Peter's Mission, Plantersville.

Entered the Theological Department of the University of the South, Sewanee, 1947. Made deacon June 11, 1950; ordered priest Dec. 16, 1950. Rector of St. James Church, Knoxville, Tenn., 1956.

Married June 16, 1943 to Jennie M. Boyd of Woodville, Texas.

Children:

1. Jennie Boyd Bull, b. Tenn. April 23, 1945.
2. John Hamilton Bull, Jr., b. Tenn. Jan. 4, 1947.
3. Susan Carlos Bull (adopted daughter), b. Tenn. Aug. 7, 1949.

CAROLINE KINLOCH BULL, dau. Reverend and Mrs. H. D. Bull. Born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26, 1919. Educated at Converse College, Spartanburg, and in Philadelphia.

Married July 31, 1943, in Prince George Church, Winyah, Georgetown, to Peter Edward Grannis of Greenwich, Conn. Lives in Windsor, Conn.

Children:

1. Peter Edward Grannis, Jr., b. Florence, S. C. Aug. 17, 1944.
2. Anne Cleland Grannis, b. Hartford, Conn. July 20, 1946.
3. Timothy Appleton Grannis, b. Hartford, Conn. Nov. 24, 1949.
4. Stephen Bull Grannis, b. Windsor, Conn. Jan. 28, 1954.

GERTRUDE CORNISH BULL, dau. of Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Bull. b. in Charleston, S. C., Apr. 3, 1920. Grad. Converse College, B. A., and Columbia Univ., M.A., N. Y. C.

Married Dec. 18, 1945, in Prince George Church, Georgetown, to L. B. Terrell of Santa Fe, N. M. Lives in Odessa, Texas.

Children:

1. George Roy Terrell, b. Mar. 18, 1948.

2. Sarah Catherine Terrell, b. Mar. 11, 1950.
3. Caroline Kinloch Terrell, b. Dec. 16, 1952.
4. Henry DeSaussure Terrell, b. Sept. 4, 1955.

MARY DESAUXSURE BULL, dau. of Reverend and Mrs. H. D. Bull. b. Fletcher, N. C. Dec. 3, 1923. Attended Coker College, Hartsville, S. C.

Married July 2, 1948, in Georgetown, to Robert Earl Quinn of Columbia, S. C. Physician 1951.

Children:

1. Lucia Reid Quinn, b. Charleston, S. C. Oct. 7, 1949.
2. Mary DeSaussure Quinn, b. Greenville, S. C. Nov. 7, 1951.
3. Jane Ewart Quinn, b. Georgetown, S. C. Jan. 28, 1954.
4. Robert Earl Quinn, Jr., b. Georgetown, S. C. July 23, 1960.

SARAH FAIRBANKS BULL, dau. of Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Bull. b. Georgetown, Nov. 23, 1926. Graduated Univ. of South Carolina, B.A. in 1948.

Married July 29, 1949, in Prince George Church to Andrew Crawford Clarkson, Jr., of Columbia, S. C. Lives in Columbia. Children:

1. Jennie Taber Clarkson, b. Columbia Sept. 18, 1950.
2. Sarah Bull Clarkson, b. Columbia Feb. 18, 1953.
3. Susan Cornish Clarkson, b. Columbia Sept. 13, 1955.
4. Margaret Crawford Clarkson, b. Columbia, July 14, 1958.
5. Andrew Crawford Clarkson III, b. Columbia, February 16, 1960.

HENRY DESAUXSURE BULL, JR., son of the Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Bull. Born June 30, 1930. Grad. Univ. of S. C. Jan. 28, 1952. B.S. Ensign U.S.N.R. June 1952. Lt. jg. 1953. Discharged May 1954. Stock broker, Columbia, S. C. with

Harris, Upham & Co. Married Feb. 22, 1957 in Trinity Church, Columbia to Anne Brantley Clare of Columbia. Lives in Columbia.

Children:

1. Henry DeSaussure Bull III, b. Columbia, S. C. Feb. 5, 1958.
2. Timothy Pettigrew Bull, b. Columbia, S. C. April 26, 1959.
3. Anne Clare Bull, b. Columbia, S. C. Aug. 22, 1960.

ELIZABETH IZARD BULL, dau. of Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Bull. Born November 18, 1932. Graduate Univ. of S. C. (B.A.) June 1954. Married Sept. 17, 1954 to George Asnip, Jr. of Laurens, S. C.

Children:

1. George Asnip III, b. Florence Mar. 2, 1956.
2. Andrew Cornish Asnip, b. Georgetown Sept. 13, 1957.
3. Matthew McQuade Asnip, b. Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 16, 1960.

JAMES HOLMES BULL, son of DeSaussure Bull and Caroline Kinloch Rees. b. Stateburg, S. C. June 12, 1890. Educated in civil engineering at Clemson College and is a construction engineer by profession. Moved to Birmingham, Ala. about 1912 and resided there until 1933 when he moved to New Orleans, La. mar. Marguerite Coleman of Nashville, Tennessee.

Issue:

1. Mary Davie Bull, b. Jan. 29, 1917. m. Apr. 27, 1943 to Geo. S. Bush of New Orleans. Issue. 1. Jas. Graham Bush, b. Mar. 6, 1944. 2. Mary Kinloch Bush, b. Dec. 24, 1945.
2. Dorothy Coleman Bull, b. Jan. 1919, d. July 24, 1922.

Mary Davie (Bull) Bush died Nov. 11, 1953, after a long illness.

FRANCIS KINLOCH BULL, son of DeSaussure Bull and Caroline Kinloch Rees. b. Stateburg, S. C. May 1, 1896. Educated Porter Military Academy. Served in U. S. Army on Mexican border, and with 117th Engineers, 42nd Division, overseas in World War I; in many major engagements; with the Army of Occupation in Germany. After the war returned to Stateburg, and in 1933 moved to Sumter. Now lives in Pinopolis, S. C.

On Oct. 18, 1922 in St. Phillip's Church, married Julia Cart Ball.

Issue:

1. Mary Wilson Bull, b. Feb. 20, 1924. m. Samuel Amato, Dec. 20, 1952. Son: Stephen Bull Amato, b. June 26, 1954. dau: Sarah Shand Amato, b. Feb. 20, 1956. dau: Julia Ball Amato, b. April 1957, d. April 1957. Son: William Haber Amato, b. June 14, 1959.
2. Julia Ball Bull, b. April 12, 1925. m. Henri Aymonier, Sept. 15, 1951. dau: Laurie Camille Aymonier, b. Aug. 21, 1952. Son: Henri Philippe Aymonier, b. March 1, 1954. dau: Jeanne Julia Aymonier, b. July 15, 1956. dau: Mary Michele Aymonier, b. Dec. 11, 1957. dau: Catherine Ashley Aymonier, b. Dec. 31, 1959.
3. Francis Kinloch Bull, Jr., b. June 2, 1926. Univ. of S. C. Attache, State Dept.
4. De Saussure Bull, b. Aug. 3, 1927. m. Rebecca Caroline Upshur of Sumter, S. C. Nov. 8, 1952. Com. Officer in U. S. A. Son: David De Saussure Bull, b. Sept. 10, 1953. dau: Elizabeth Cart Bull, b. March 10, 1956. dau: Caroline Kinloch Bull, b. Oct. 5, 1957.
5. Elias Ball Bull, b. May 19, 1929. Grad. of Univ. of S. C., Post Office Dept., Los Angeles, Calif.

CHARLES MAYRANT REES BULL, son of DeSaussure Bull and Caroline Kinloch Rees. b. Stateburg, Sept. 16, 1898. Entered Citizens Military Training Camp during the World

War: studied after the War at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta. A construction engineer by profession. Settled in Memphis, Tenn.

On August 24, 1926, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, mar. Ruth Letitia Landstreet.

Issue:

1. Edith Lawrence Bull, b. Dec. 23, 1927. m. Feb. 16, 1952 to Wm. Anderson Susong in Memphis.
2. Charles Mayrant Rees Bull, b. July 10, 1930. Ga. Tech. U. S. Air Force. m. July 23, 1954 to Dorothy Morgan of Tampa, Fla.
3. John Sumter Bull, b. Sept. 10, 1934. Rice Institute, U. S. Navy.
4. Stephen Bull, b. Jan. 7, 1943.

MARY DAVIE BULL, dau. of DeSaussure Bull and Caroline Kinloch Rees, b. Stateburg, Feb. 10, 1901. Educated Confederate Home College, Charleston. On Nov. 14, 1922. m. Francis Douglas Pinckney of Mt. Pleasant. Moved to Orangeburg, S. C. Adjutant General of S. C. Served as Lieut Col. U. S. A. World War I. Now lives in Columbia.

Issue:

1. Mary Bull Pinckney, b. Dec. 14, 1927. Grad. Univ. of S. C. m. to Allan Wendt, Oct. 6, 1950. Children: Mary Davie Wendt, b. Dec. 27, 1951; Allan Windsor Wendt, b. May 7, 1954; Eugenia Dorsay Wendt, June 29, 1956; Frances Pinckney Wendt, Jan. 9, 1959.
2. Alice Shubrick Pinckney, b. July 3, 1931. m. to John William Evans, April 10, 1953. Children: Francis Douglas Pinckney Evans, b. Aug. 23, 1956; Susan Shubrick Evans, b. Dec. 5, 1958.

HENRY BOLIVAR BULL, youngest son of DeSaussure Bull and Caroline Kinloch Rees. b. Stateburg, June 16, 1905. Educated Sumter High School, University of S. C., B.S. 1927;

Univ. of Minnesota, M.A. 1928, Ph.D. 1930. A year of research work on the Rockefeller Foundation at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1931-1932. Asst. Professor of Bio-Chemistry at Univ. of Minnesota 1932-1936; asst. prof. Bio-Chemistry Northwestern University at Chicago. m. Feb. 13, 1935 to Fredrica J. Alway of Minneapolis. Adopted daughter, Fredrica Jean Bull, b. March 13, 1942.

HENRY BOLIVAR BULL, son of Col. William Izard Bull and his second wife, Mary Davie DeSaussure. b. Charleston, February 24, 1851.

Planted for a time in and around Charleston and later in Stateburg, S. C. After this he was employed in the fertilizer business in Charleston and later in Greenville, S. C., where he died suddenly May 28, 1917, at the home of his cousin, Frank DeSaussure. His body was buried at Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston. Never married.

JOEL POINSETT BULL, son of Col. William Izard Bull and his second wife, Mary Davie DeSaussure. b. April 1853. Drowned 1857.

“One evening one or two of my friends and I were going out sailing, and this little fellow came to the edge of the water to see the boat off. A short time after the boat left he was missed, and a few minutes later the body was found floating on his face on the water with his face downward, but it was too late to resuscitate him. This happened at the west end of Tradd Street.”—WIB.

His body was buried at Ashley Hall and later moved to Magnolia Cemetery.

REBECCA THEODOSIA BULL, dau. of Col. William Izard Bull and his second wife, Mary Davie DeSaussure. Born August 24, 1855, and died of typhoid fever July 5, 1875. Body buried in Magnolia Cemetery.

WILLIAM BULL of Ashley Hall, Esq., J. P., second of his name to serve as Governor of South Carolina. Second son of first Governor William Bull and his wife, Mary Quintyne. Born at Ashley Hall September 24, 1710. "He was liberally educated in Great Britain"—Drayton's "Memoirs." He studied medicine at Leyden, Holland, graduating there in 1734, where he was the pupil of the famous Boerhave, who long after writes of him as "the learned Doctor Bull." He was the first native American to graduate in medicine. Entered Leyden Apr. 13, 1734, took his degree Aug. 18, 1734.

"On returning to Carolina, he was commissioned Justice of the Peace and elected to the Commons for Berkeley County, 1736-1749. He served as captain in the St. Augustine Expedition and on his return was appointed Assistant Judge and chosen Speaker of the Commons, 1740-1749. In 1745 he was Commissioner under the Church Act; was captain and then colonel of the Regiment of Horse 1740-1757, and brigadier of the Provincial Forces 1751-1759. Dec. 15, 1749, he was appointed a member of H. M. Council for South Carolina, and May 20, 1751, Commissioner to treat with the Six Nations. He had great experience of Indian affairs and strongly advised Governor Lyttleton against war with the Cherokees, but accompanied him on the expedition. Colonel Bull was appointed Lieutenant Governor in 1759, and on Governour Lyttleton's departure assumed the government of the Province April 16, 1760; organized forces, checked the incursions of the Cherokees and forced their submission. He administered the government until December 22, 1761, and again 1764-1766, 1768, 1769-1771, and 1773-1775; in 1770 he urged improvement of the public schools and founded a college for South Carolina. Governor Bull was devoted to Carolina, had been five times governor of the Province and the most popular governor it ever had. He 'had a princely fortune at stake in this revolution, but did not waver in his conscientious duty to his King.— It has been supposed by some writers that if William Bull had been made dictator in this crisis of American affairs, there may

have been no revolution.' (Johnson's Tradition, 60; Sabine's American Loyalists, 183)—HM Vol. 1, No. 1.

He ended his last term of office as Lieut. Governor, June 17, 1775, with the arrival of Lord William Campbell, the last Royal Governor.

"The public career of this eminent citizen ended with the overthrow of the Royal Government. As Speaker of the Commons, General of Militia and Lieut. Governor, he had been in public service for nearly thirty-five years. He had administered the government at various times in all for nearly nine years. He had had a most difficult task to perform, but so strictly had he adhered to the line of his duty to his King and to his country, as he conceived it, that—not in all these troublesome times had he incurred the enmity of any class of his fellow citizens. So beloved was he that tradition has brought down to us the opinion entertained at the time that, had the government of the Province been left entirely and untrammelled in his hands, had he been implicitly trusted and treated by the government at home with the generous confidence he so richly deserved and given full commission with plenary powers, he might possibly have successfully resisted the revolutionary movements in S. C., though led by Gadsden with all the ardor and impetuosity of his character and supported by the wisdom and eloquence of the Rutledges and the firm but moderate counsels of Rawlins Lowndes and Henry Laurens. This, as we have observed, could scarcely have been possible; but it is a great econium upon his character that such an opinion should have been entertained, and that in all the bitterness of that time tradition has brought down to us no unkind word of him who stood so long in the position most exposed to the virulence of party feeling. He died in England, 1791, in voluntary exile from the land he loved so well. He left no children, but many parents called theirs by his name."—McC.

After the British left Charleston he returned to England, but later, when the city was recaptured by the British Army, he came back to the colony (Feb. 4, 1781).

On August 17, 1746, he married Hannah Beale, daughter of the Hon. Othiel Beale, member of the Council: she was born November 6, 1725, and died in London, 1794.<sup>16</sup> They had no children.

Governor Bull is said to have been extremely homely. According to Johnson's Traditions he was walking one day to the State House when he met a countryman; the latter stared at him long and hard. "My man, what are you staring at?" enquired the Governor. "Why, Sir, you are the ugliest man I ever saw," replied the countryman. Governor Bull laughed quietly and said, "You would not say that if you had seen my brother Stephen."

While in Charleston during its occupation by the British he was carried to Lord Rawdon on a stretcher, being a very sick man at the time, to plead for the life of Colonel Isaac Hayne, but without avail. In 1782, when General Leslie evacuated the city and the British Army embarked, Governor Bull sailed with them, along with many Tories.

He died in London July 4, 1791, and his body was buried at St. Andrews Church, Holborn. A recent visitor to the Church was shown the record of burial in the Parish Register, but, with the passage of time, the grave has been lost.

His wife had erected at Ashley Hall a marble shaft to his memory; on one side, the family coat-of-arms; on the other, his bas-relief; with the following inscription:

"To the memory of WILLIAM BULL, who at an early age was called to the most important offices. In 1759 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor and often exercised the supreme magistracy of South Carolina with dignity and integrity, for the advantage of his country, and his own honour. His mind was liberal, disinterested and noble, adorned with elegant and useful learning; admired in public, not less loved in social life for his amiable and blameless

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<sup>16</sup> St. Philips Par. Register.

manners. He conversed with animation, sense and wit, and with peculiar gentleness and complacency. A steady friend, an affectionate husband. Long and severally afflicted with the stone, he bore its pains with the same temper and patience he sustained a reverse of fortune. He died in July 1791 and was buried in the chancel vault of St. Andrews, London. On this land, part of his estate and the place of his birth, this obelisk was erected, sacred to his virtues and her grief, with duty and affection by his disconsolate widow.

1792.”

He bequeathed Ashley Hall to his nephew, William Bull.

His Will reads: “I William Bull the late Governor of South Carolina for His Brittanic Majesty do, etc., will my wordly goods greatly deranged and lessened in value not by my fault but by some unexpected contingencies I have met with from peculiar situations wherein I have been placed during the late unhappy times in America, etc., my plantation on Ashley River in Carolina being above 1170 acres including marsh, where my Grand Father lived, died and lies buried, where my Father and all his children were born, I wish to remain in the possession of one of his Posterity, I therefore give, etc., to my nephew William Bull his heirs, etc.”

“Died July 4, 1791, Wm Bull, Esq., aged 81, a native of South Carolina, many years Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of said Province, which he left with the British troops in 1782.”—European Magazine, 1791, p. 22, p. 78.

Notes from “Hist. of South Carolina” by D. D. Wallace:

“In 1751 the long war between the Catawbas and the Six Nations of New York was ended at a grand conclave at Albany, to which Glen sent six Catawbas under the guardianship of Brigadier General Dr. Bull.”

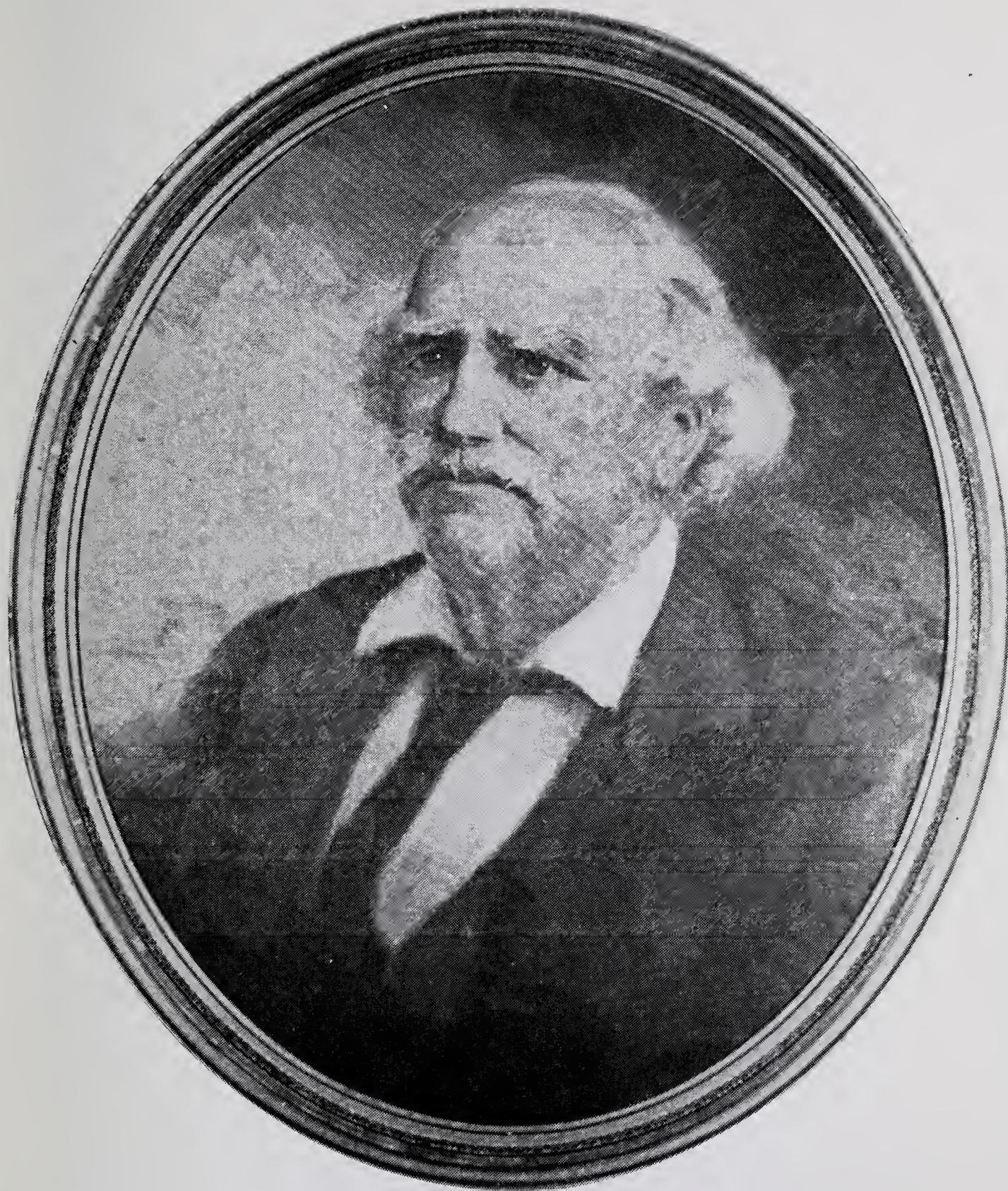
“Governor Lyttleton, ‘promoted’ to Jamaica, sailed for England April 5, 1760, leaving leadership to the firm, wise and able Lieutenant Governor Bull. (This) second Lieut. Governor Bull, son of the first who had died in 1755, now began the first of his five interregnums between the last three royal governors. He had long held important civil and military positions. He was preeminently a wise man. To a keen intelligence, he added extraordinary sanity and balance and a character of fundamental integrity and justice. He was possessed of firmness, but averse to controversy. He maintained peace with his legislature, although urging progressive measures, through his tact and courtesy, his lack of aggressiveness and his realization of the futility of disputing with such determined holders of the purse-strings as the South Carolina Commons.”

Vol. II:28.

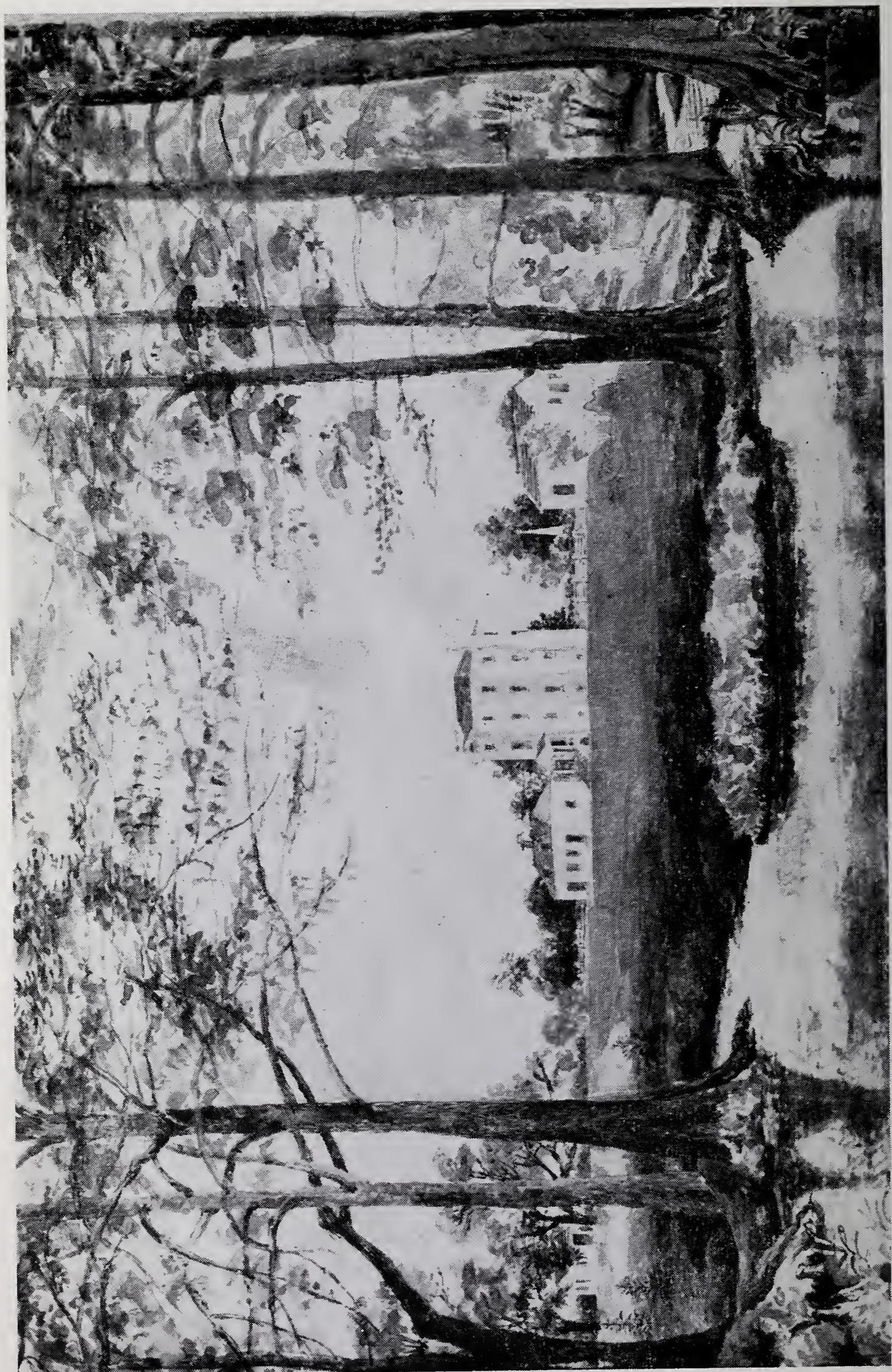
(After the surrender of Charleston to the British in 1780) “Lieut. Governor William Bull, who, after Campbell’s death, had applied in 1779 for the governorship of South Carolina, was directed July 6, 1780, to notify all S. C. civil officers and others receiving an allowance to return to the province lest their pay be stopped. February 4, 1781, Bull reached Charlestowm after a passage of sixty-five days. We soon find this excellent gentleman as a member of the recently created court called the board of police, ‘though to me a sort of degradation,’ but willing to do anything for his King, seeking to correct abuses, while the rascally Sir Egerton Leigh of the same body was begging for more pay because duties precluded the larger income he might earn as a lawyer.”

Vol. II:208.

(Referring to the banishment, confiscation of lands, etc., of Loyalists after the Revolution.) The Act of 1787 “recites that ‘Whereas William Bull, formerly lieutenant governor of the state when a British province, hath petitioned the Legislature to be exempt from the pains and penalties to which he is liable



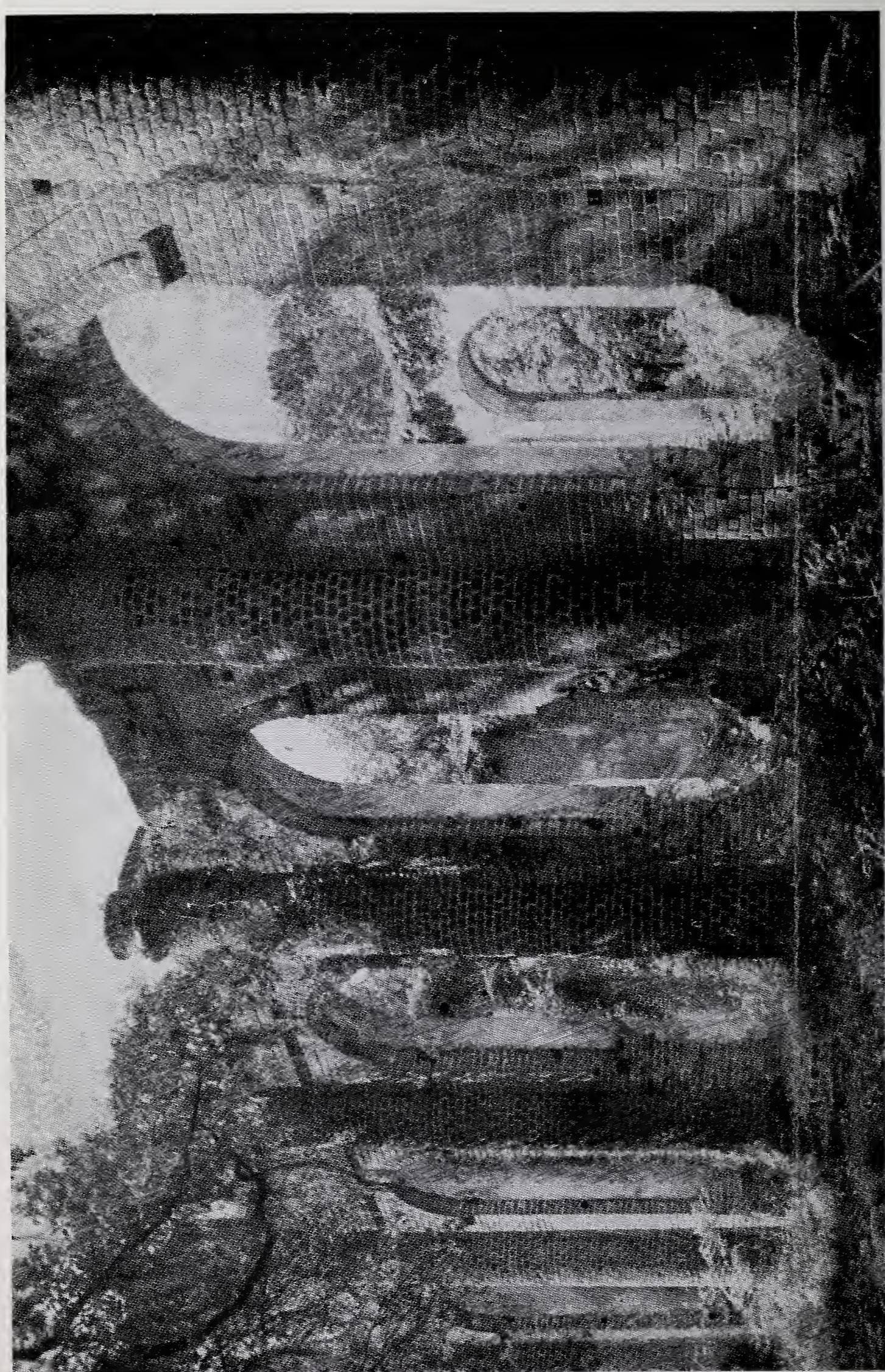
COLONEL WILLIAM IZARD BULL  
1813-1894



ASHLEY HALL. Photo Courtesy South Caroliniana Library

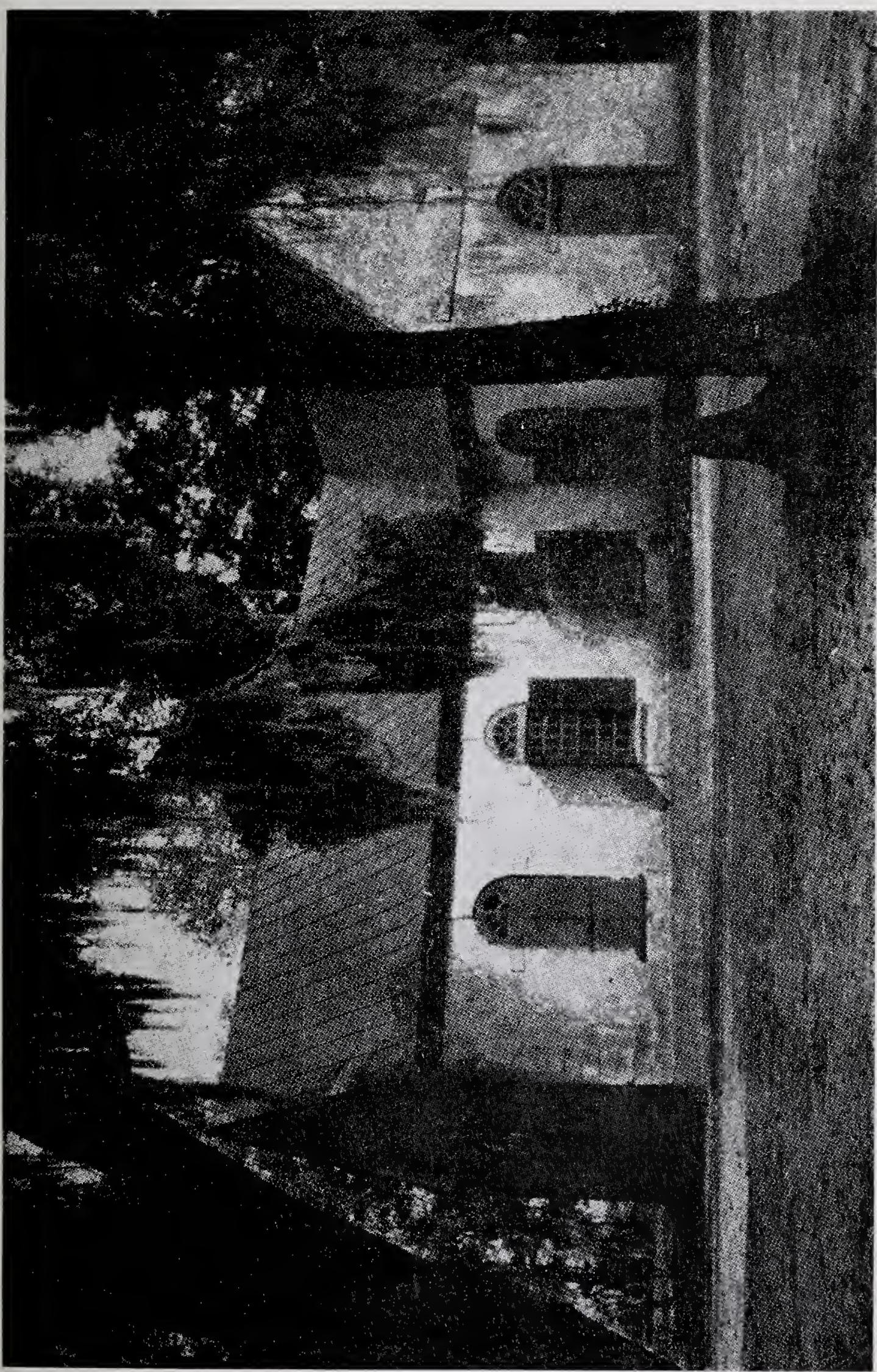


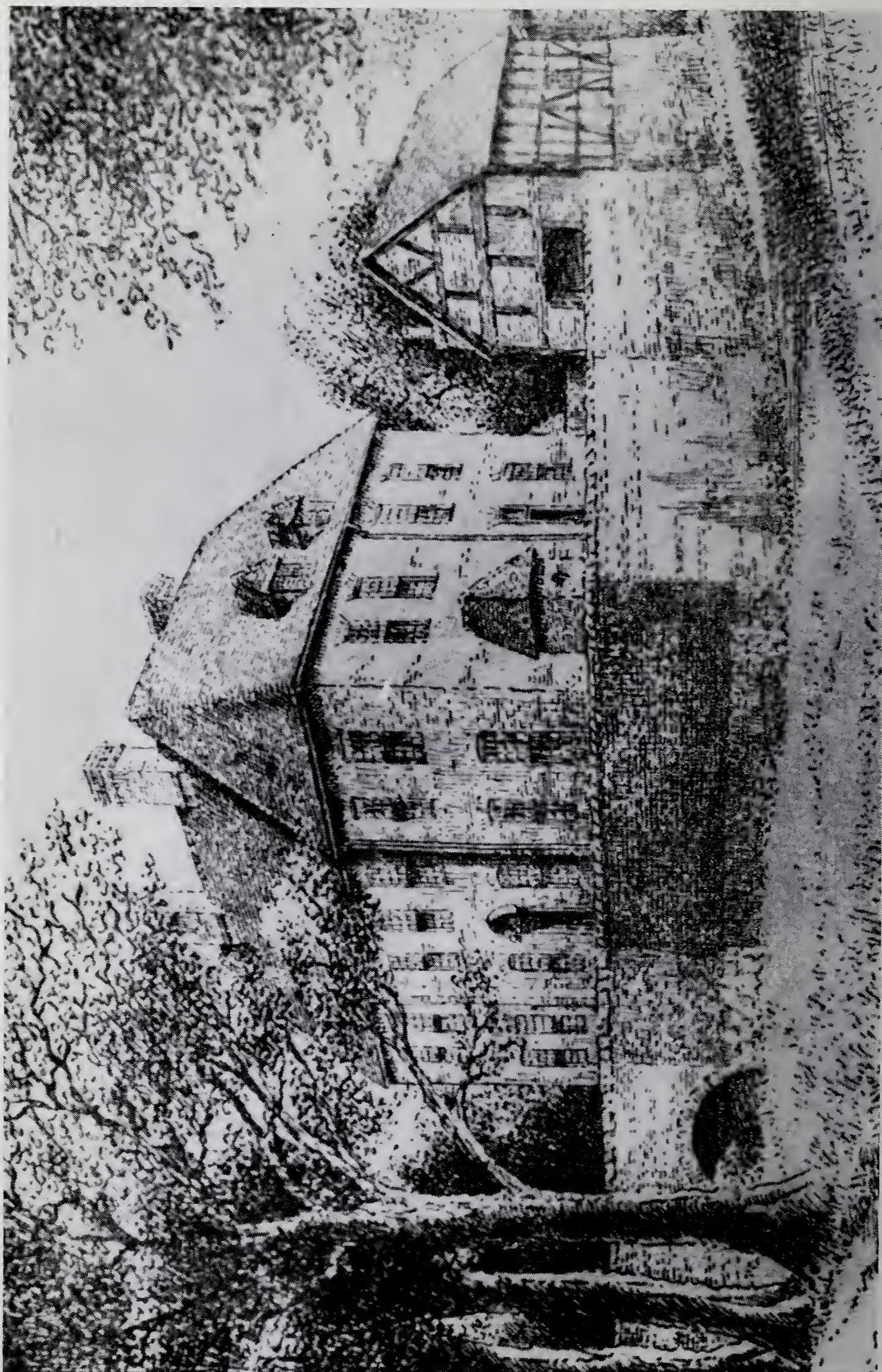
RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BULL (1693-1755)  
At No. 35 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C. Erected by him



PRINCE WILLIAM'S CHURCH, Sheldon, South Side

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH near Charleston, S. C.





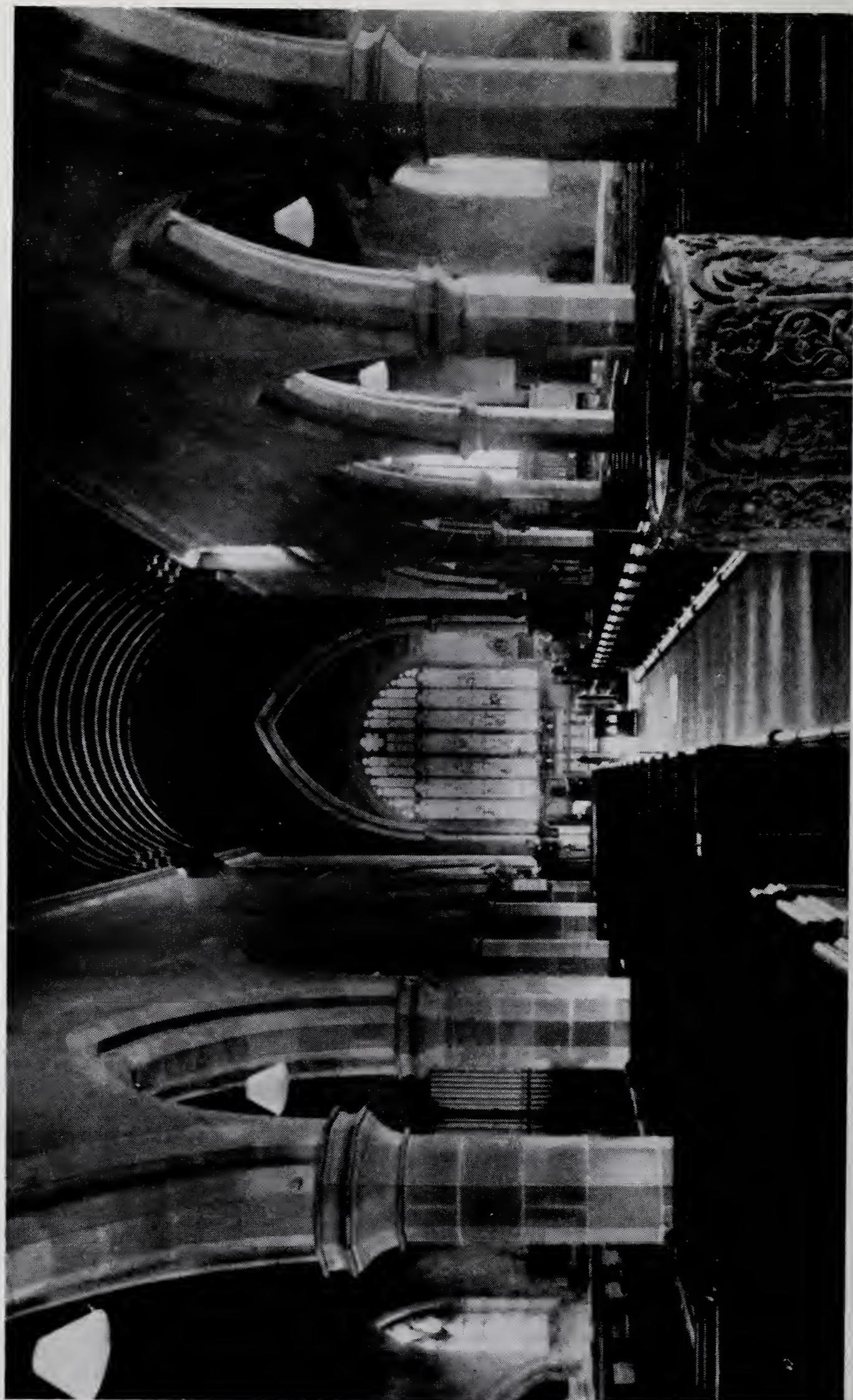
KINGHURST HALL near Coleshill, Warwickshire, England



SHELDON HALL  
*Warwickshire, England*



SHELDON CHURCH  
England (1318)



INTERIOR, CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, COLESHILL

by several acts of the General Assembly; be it therefore enacted that—on his arrival in this state, and on taking the oaths of allegiance and fidelity thereto—shall be, and he is hereby exonerated and discharged from all the pains and penalties to which he is liable under the several acts—and more particularly an act entitled ‘An Act for Disposing of Certain Estates, and Banishing Certain Persons therein mentioned’, passed the twenty-sixth day of February, 1782.’ The act of 1791 ‘enacts that, whereas Bull’s age and infirmities prevent his returning to the State, he is released from the penalties and is permitted to send back his slaves to cultivate his lands’.”

Vol. II:303.

“About Sept. 1, 1777, with Gov. Wright, Lord Wm. Campbell and William Bull—all of whom had retired to England, signed a memorial urging the reduction of South Carolina and Georgia.”

Seibert’s “Loyalists in E. Florida”  
V. 2, p. 336.

(Gov. Bull leaves with the troops at the time of the evacuation of Charleston, Dec. 14, 1782.—HM Jan. 1910.) “Among the passengers on the fleet which left Charleston for England was Lieut. Gov. William Bull, the second of the name, who was a consistent Loyalist during the whole war, though he never forgot the affectionate esteem in which he was held by all parties during the struggle. The following is an extract from his letter to the Secretary of State, dated Jan. 19, 1783, from Torbay on the arrival of the fleet from Charleston:

‘The rebel cavalry were at hand and came to the town that morning, but Gen. Leslie sent to them to forbid them approaching the water side of the town until his troops were totally gone. A few straggling sailors had remained in town, who were kindly treated by the American Cavalry and permitted to return to their ships.—(On the fleet which consisted of 25 sails were)—the Crown officers, also many gentlemen and merchants who were in such a predicament in regard to their lives

and property by the Laws and Declarations of the State of Carolina, that they dared not remain, besides many poor refugee loyalists who are destitute of every resource and even hope of gaining maintenance. The total number of those unhappy men and their families, white and black, who have evacuated this province into other countries amounts to at least 9,000'."

In the last years of his life, Governor Bull was visited in London by a South Carolinian, Mr. James Smith. "This gentleman when traveling in Europe—paid his respects to our former venerable governor William Bull. He was then in London, infirm from age, but retaining a clear and discerning mind. This is the last record that we know of relative to Governor William Bull. Throughout a long life, he was remarkable for his liberality, integrity and mercy."—J. Johnson, "Traditions of the American Revolution," p. 229.

From "The Journal of Alexander Chesney, a South Carolina Loyalist in the Revolution and After," pub. Ohio State University Bulletin Vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 112-3.

William Bull, a South Carolinian by birth and one of the most beloved of men, served his native Province in public offices for thirty-five years, acting as governor at various intervals for nine years.

Attempts were made in his behalf by influential friends at Charleston to secure his valuable estate from confiscation by the State. To this end his estate was conveyed temporarily to his nephew Stephen Bull, who, as will be shown later, retained possession of it by fraudulent means, in spite of the determination of the commissioners, appointed to sell confiscated estates, to contest the validity of the conveyance. Stephen Bull, by his undoubted political and social influence at Charleston, prevented a suit against him for the recovery of the property by the State by representing his devoted attachment to the American cause and by alleging great depredations committed by the British troops on his own property.

Lieutenant-Governor Bull was prevented by the confiscation law of South Carolina from bringing a suit against Stephen

Bull for the recovery of his property, but the Legislative Council went so far as to offer him the rights of citizenship upon the express condition that he would return to South Carolina and take the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to the State. His nephew, fearing that his uncle might agree to these conditions and thus jeopardize his possession of his uncle's property, had exerted his influence with the Legislative Council to prevent the offer of these terms, but without success. The deep conscientiousness of William Bull and his high-minded character, however, were insuperable barriers to his renunciation of his oaths of loyalty to the British, deeply as he loved South Carolina.

The 134 prime slaves of Lieutenant-Governor Bull had been distributed among American soldiers as bribes to induce them to re-enlist in the American forces.

His first four attorneys in South Carolina—Manigault, Russell, Stephen Bull (his nephew) and Robert Williams—conveyed the estate of William Bull to Pringle, Speaker of the House of Assembly, who conveyed it to Stephen Bull. These attorneys had agreed that the conveyance should be in trust and that Stephen Bull's bond was to be taken with it. Such was the treachery of Stephen Bull that he did not throw off the mask until an offer of 4,000 guineas was made to Lieutenant-Governor Bull for a piece of land, when Stephen Bull refused the conveyance.

William Bull died in 1791 in London, an exile from his native land, and was buried at St. Andrew's Church Holborn. (Public Record Office: A.O. 12/52, fos. 85-118.)

“American Loyalists. Audit Office Transcripts.” Vol. 57, p. 160-214. In Metropolitan Library, New York City. Much condensed.

Claim of William Bull. March 12, 1784. His first commission as Lieutenant Governor dated Dec. 6, 1759. “That in Feb 1777 the Usurped Assembly passed an Ordinance which banished those who refused to abjure their allegiance to the

King with penalty of death on those who returned, in consequence of which your Memorialist was obliged to leave the Province in an American ship, all intercourse with Great Britain being prohibited, which was taken near the Texel by one of His Majesty's ships."

Upon the recapture of Charlestown William Bull sailed on Dec. 1, 1780, from Portsmouth "in obedience to the King's command in order to be ready to resume the Administration of Civil Government as soon as South Carolina should be declared to be in the King's Peace and in the meantime exercised the Function of Intendant General of Police."

p. 176 "When my plantation at Ashley Hall had been plundered and greatly damaged by the irregular and great swarm of negroes that followed Gen'l Provost's Army in May 1779, where I had left a quantity of bottled wine and rum, when my Library was scattered and mostly carried away, my letters of correspondence with His Majesty's Ministers and Generals, the King's instructions to his governors, my papers and title deeds torn and scattered in the pasture; my attorneys prepared a letter in August representing to Gen'l Prevost the damage done to my property amounting to 6,000 pounds sterling."

General Sumter carried off 160 of his negroes from his Congaree Plantation (2 miles from Fort Motte).

### CLAIM.

	pounds sterling
1. Ashley Hall. 1180 acres	4720
2. Pine land 142 acres	142
3. Four brick storehouses in middle of Charlestown Bay	1680
4. One brick house in King Street and two in Broad Street	3840
5. Lot of land, Meeting Street, unimproved	400
6. A pew in St. Michael's Church, "adjoining Mr. Motte's"	200
7. 3300 acres on St. Helena's Island, rice land	5700

	pounds sterling
8. 200 acres on Port Royal Island, one-half mile from Beaufort	500
9. Town lot in Beaufort, unimproved	100
10. Huspa Neck tract on Port Royal River, 650 acres	975
11. 721 acres on Wannel's Creek, a branch of Combahee River	2884
12. 3 1/2 acres of low-water land on Ashley River at S. end of Meeting Street in Charlestown and 90 acres of marsh on opposite shore.	500
13. 1095 acres of land at Congarees	1423.10
14. 500 acres on Tom's Creek, 10 miles from Congarees plantation, and 1000 acres near Pacolet River	500
15. 2000 acres on Satilly River in Georgia	750
16. 284 negroes	17040
17. 3000 pounds sterling in bonds exclusive of interest. 1140 pounds sterling left when banished 1777. Furniture for two houses, a good library, a good chariot, two good post chariots, four English coach horses that cost me 50 guineas each. A schooner of 30 tons to carry rice that cost me 300 pounds to build.	6428
18. One third of bonds, part of Col. Beale's estate as legatee	1500
19. 390 head of working oxen and other horned cattle	1023
20. 495 sheep	371
21. 51 horses @ 5 pounds	255
22. About 150 hogs @ 15 shillings	122.10
23. 4000 bushels of corn consumed by the enemy at my Congaree plantation in May 1781	500
	<hr/>
	51554

Deduct 115 negroes in Jamaica	—6900
Deduct bonds recovered	—4500
Deduct 32 head of horned cattle paid for by King's Commis- sioners @ 2 guineas	— 67.4
	—
	11467.4
	—
	40086.16

When in February 1777 he sailed for England in an American ship he carried with him a cargo of indigo. The ship was captured and the cargo embezzled; his loss on the indigo 300 pounds.

ELIZABETH BULL, dau. of Hon. William Bull and Mary Quintyne. b. Mar. 9, 1712, mar. Dec. 26, 1730, to Hon. Thomas Drayton (b. 1700 and d. Nov. 11, 1760).<sup>17</sup> Ten children of whom survived:

Issue:

1. William Drayton, b. 1732 (below).
2. Stephen Drayton, b. 1736.
3. Mary Drayton, b. 1734.
4. Henrietta Charlotte Drayton, b. July 28, 1743.
5. John Drayton, b. August 28, 1745.

WILLIAM DRAYTON, son of Thos. and Elizabeth (Bull) Drayton. b. Mar. 21, 1732. mar. 1st Oct. 4, 1759, Mary Motte, dau. Jacob Motte: mar. 2nd Mary Gates. Chief Justice of Fla. under Royal Government.

Issue 1st w.:

1. Elizabeth Drayton, b. 1761.
  2. Jacob Drayton, Lieut. Regt. Continental Army. d. s.p.
  3. Hannah Drayton, b. 1764.
  4. Mary Charlotte Drayton, b. 1766, mar. Dan'l Wilson.
- Issue: i. Mary, mar. Dr. Warley; ii. Daniel; iii. William.

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<sup>17</sup> SCHM Vol. 13, p. 38.

5. Thomas Drayton, b. 1775, d. 1794.
6. William Drayton, b. Dec. 30, 1776.

COL. WILLIAM DRAYTON, son of William and Mary (Motte) Drayton. b. Dec. 30, 1776, and d. in Phila. 1846. Mem. Congress from S. C. Resenting S. C. position in Nullification controversy left the state in 1833, moved to Phila. Descendants lived there. mar. 1st Ann, dau. Thomas Gadsden (son Gen. Christopher Gadsden) and his wife Martha Fenwick, dau. Edward Fenwick. mar. 2nd Maria Miles Heyward.

Issue 1st w.:

1. Emma Gadsden Drayton, b. Sept. 5, 1805, d. 1836. unm.
2. Thos. Fenwick Drayton, b. Aug. 24, 1808, d. Charlotte, N. C. Officer in U. S. Army, later General in C. S. Army. He and brother Percival (next below) fought on opposite sides in Battle of Beaufort. mar. Catherine Pope. Issue: 5 sons and 3 dau's.
3. Percival Drayton, b. Aug. 26, 1812, and d. Aug. 4, 1865. unm. Officer in U. S. Navy in Confederate War.
4. William Sidney Drayton, b. Oct. 6, 1813, and d. N. Y. City 1860. mar. Livingston: left children but no grand children.

Issue 2nd w.:

5. William Heyward Drayton, b. Dec. 27, 1817, d. Phila. 1892. mar. Harriet Coleman. Issue: 5 sons and 3 dau's.
6. Henry Edward Drayton, M.D., b. Charleston Feb. 25, 1823, d. Phila. 1862. mar. 1st Sarah H. Coleman, issue: 1 son. mar. 2nd Mary Brady, issue: 1 son.

(Above data from "Drayton", Publications the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. 8, No. 1.) See also "Biographical Directory of Amer. Congress", p. 920.

STEPHEN DRAYTON, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bull) Drayton. b. Apr. 21, 1736, and d. Nov. 23, 1810. mar. 1st Ann Betts. mar. 2nd Elizabeth Waring, dau. John Waring. Mem-

ber Council of Safety, Georgia. Member Georgia State Society of the Cincinnati.

Issue:

1. Edward Percival Drayton.
2. Henry Augustus Drayton.  
(Data from same source as above.)

MARY DRAYTON, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bull) Drayton, b. Dec. 21, 1734, and d. 1806. mar. 1st Edward Fenwick, Sr. who was b. Jan. 22, 1720 and d. July 5, 1775, he was the son of John Fenwick and Elizabeth Gibbes (dau. of Gov. Robert Gibbes). M. D. mar. 2nd on Feb. 18, 1776, John William Gerhard deBrahm. s.p. 2nd marriage.

Issue:

1. Edward Fenwick, Jr., b. Dec. 12, 1753, and d. Sept. 16, 1800. Tory in Revolution. Capt. of S. C. Dragoons (loyalist troop). Congratulated Cornwallis on his victory at Camden: sentenced to banishment and confiscation of estates. Lived at Fenwick Castle, John's Island: great trainer of race horses. mar. a Miss Stuart against the wishes of her parents. No record of children.
2. John Fenwick, b. August 12, 1755.
3. Sarah Fenwick, b. Dec. 3, 1756. mar. Feb. 24, 1777 to McCartan Campbell. Married 2nd Dr. Geo. Jones of Savannah.
4. Mary Fenwick, b. Jan. 7, 1757. d. June 24, 1781. mar. Walter Izard.
5. Thomas Fenwick, b. Dec. 19, 1758. At first in American Army in Revolution as a cavalryman: betrayed headquarters to the British: later a Tory officer. Fled to Jamaica taking with him many of his father's slaves. Little more trace of him. Sentenced to banishment and confiscation of estates.
6. Martha Fenwick, b. Jan. 15, 1760. mar. Oct. 15, 1778, to Capt. Thomas Gadsden of the 1st Regt., American

Army. One of their dau's, Ann Gadsden, mar. Col. William Drayton of S. C. and Philadelphia.

7. Robert Fenwick, b. Mar. 16, 1761.
8. Charlotte Elizabeth Fenwick, b. Nov. 4, 1762.
9. Selina Fenwick, b. April 18, 1764.
10. Robert William Fenwick, b. May 16, 1765. d. young.
11. Charlotte Fenwick, b. July 21, 1766. mar. 1st Capt. Wm. Leigh Pierce, C.A. mar. 2nd Ebenezer Jackson. Issue: Ebenezer, Charlotte, Charles, Selina, Amasa, and Harriette. The last mar. Commodore Josiah Tatnall of the Confederate Navy.
12. Matilda Fenwick, b. Dec. 12, 1767. According to tradition, she had a wild career. mar. 1st an Indian chief, 2nd a groom; both met violent deaths; 3rd she mar. a man named Giles.
13. Harriette Fenwick, b. Mar. 5, 1769. mar. Josiah Tatnall, governor of Georgia. One son, Edward Fenwick Tatnall, was in the U. S. Army in the War of 1812 and later served in U. S. Congress from Georgia. Another son, Josiah Tatnall, was in the U. S. Navy and later commodore in the Confederate Navy. He married his cousin, Harriette Fenwick Jackson.<sup>18</sup>
14. George Fenwick, b. Jan. 5, 1771.
15. John Roger Fenwick, b. Jan. 13, 1773. He served in the U. S. Army in the War of 1812 where he was wounded: colonel and brevet brigadier general. Distinguished career. d. Marseilles, France, Mar. 19, 1842.<sup>19</sup>

SARAH FENWICK, dau. of Edward Fenwick, Sr. and his wife Mary Drayton. b. Dec. 3, 1756. mar. Feb. 27, 1777 to McCartan Campbell of Augusta, Ga., a prominent Tory in the Revolution. After his death she married Dr. Geo. Jones of Savannah.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>18</sup> "Biographical Director of Amer. Congress" 1774-1927, p. 1597.

<sup>19</sup> Heitman's "Historical Register of the Officers of the Army."

<sup>20</sup> For McCartan Campbell see "Life and Labor in the Old South," Ulrich B. Phillips, p. 68.

## Issue:

1. Maria Campbell, b. May 26, 1778. mar. Dr. Lemuel Kollock of Savannah. Issue: Phineas Miller Kollock who mar. 1st Jane P. Johnston with issue; and 2nd his cousin Sarah Bull Campbell with issue.
2. Martin Campbell, b. June 5, 1779.
3. Georgina Campbell, b. March 4, 1781.
4. Selina Campbell, b. March 9, 1783.
5. Sarah Campbell, b. Oct. 23, 1784. mar. Noble Wimberly Jones.

## Issue:

- i. Sarah F. Jones, d. in infancy.
- ii. George N. Jones, mar. Mrs. Mary Nutall, nee Mary Wallace Savage.
- iii. Sarah Fenwick Jones, mar. Robt. H. Gardner.
- iv. Mary Gibbons Jones, mar. Rev. Wm. H. Harrison.<sup>21</sup>
6. Edward Fenwick Campbell, b. Jan. 25, 1786. mar. Maria Hull.

## Issue:

- i. Sarah Hull Campbell, mar. Phineas M. Kollock.
- ii. Edward Fenwick Campbell.
- iii. Sarah Fenwick Campbell, mar. 1st John Sims; mar. 2nd W. P. Jennings.
- iv. Maria Hull Campbell, mar. Wm. M. Montgomery.
7. Martin J. Campbell, b. Feb. 9, 1788.
8. Martha Gadsden Campbell, b. Mar. 28, 1789.
9. Hariette Tatnall Campbell, b. Dec. 28, 1790.

After the death of McCartan Campbell, his widow, Sarah Fenwick, married Dr. Geo. Jones of Savannah who was a widower with one son, Noble Wimberley Jones; this son married his step-mother's dau., Sarah Campbell (above). Their son, George Jones, was the father of George Fenwick Jones of Savannah.

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<sup>21</sup> Same works, pp. 267-268.

GEORGE NOBLE JONES, son of Noble Wimberly Jones and his wife, Sarah Campbell. b. Feb. 25, 1766, d. Nov. 13, 1838. He mar. Mrs. Mary Nutall, nee Mary Wallace Savage.

Issue:

1. George Fenwick Jones of Savannah. mar. Anna Wylly Habersham.

Issue:

- i. George Noble Jones. mar. Frances Meldrim. Lives in Savannah. Issue.
- ii. Josephine Noble Jones. mar. J. A. P. Crisfield. Lives in Savannah. Issue.
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ mar. Clarence G. Anderson, Jr.

For an account of Dr. George Noble Jones, also of his father, Noble Wimberly Jones, see "Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927." pp. 1160-1163.

CHARLOTTA BULL, dau. of Hon. William Bull of Ashley Hall and his wife, Mary Quintyne. She was b. August 15, 1719. On Nov. 14, 1741, she mar. the Hon. John Drayton, the brother of Thomas Drayton. John Drayton was b. 1713, and d. May 31, 1779. He mar. four times in all. She d. Dec. 30, 1743.<sup>22</sup>

Issue of Charlotta Bull:

1. William Henry Drayton, b. 1742.
2. Dr. Charles Drayton, b. 1743.

Gravestone, churchyard of St. Andrew's Church,  
St. Andrew's Parish.

"Here lie the remains  
of  
Charlotta Drayton

Daughter of the Hon. William Bull, esq.  
Lt. Governor of South Carolina and Mary  
his wife. She was marryed to John Dray-  
ton, esq. by whom she had two sons,

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<sup>22</sup> See Drayton Genealogy in pub. of Genealogical Society of Pa., March 1921, Vol. 8, No. 1.

William and Charles. On the 30th day of December, 1743, in the 23rd year of her age she died.” Tribute follows.

WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, son of John Drayton and his wife, Charlotta Bull. b. 1742. d. Sept. 4, 1779. He was one of the leaders of the American Revolution in S. C., and later a member of the Continental Congress. He mar. Dorothy Golightly, dau. of Culcheth Golightly, one of the wealthiest men in the Province. Her sister married Benjamin Huger.

“Just before the session of the First Continental Congress in 1774, he brought out a pamphlet addressed ‘to the deputies of North America assembled in the High Court of Congress at Philadelphia.’ In this over the signature of ‘Freemen’ he stated the grievances of America, drew up a bill of rights, and marked out a line of conduct, etc. This pamphlet so aroused the ire of his Tory uncle, Lieutenant Governor Bull, that he wrote to the Earl of Dartmouth as follows: ‘It is replete with sentiments so derogatory to the Royal Prerogative and the authority of Parliament, and the long established Constitution of Government in America, that it cannot fail to excite indignation, while the futility, tautology, and triteness of arguments raise contempt’”—(Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania), March 1921, pp. 13-14.

Issue:

1. Mary Drayton, b. March 1, 1774.
2. John Drayton, b. June 22, 1766 (below).
3. Wm. Henry Drayton. d. s.p.

JOHN DRAYTON, son of William Henry Drayton and Dorothy Golightly. b. June 22, 1766. LL.D. Governor of S. C. 1800-02, 1808-10. Judge. Author of Drayton’s “Memoirs.” mar. Nov. 6, 1794, to Hester R. Tidyman. He died Nov. 22, 1822.

## Issue:

1. Rose Butler Drayton, b. Jan. 9, 1806.
2. Alfred Rose Drayton, b. Mar. 17, 1809.

ALFRED ROSE DRAYTON, son of John Drayton and Hester R. Tidyman. b. 1809. mar. 1832 to Martha S. Rowand. He d. January 6, 1860.

## Issue:

1. Charles Elliott Rowand Drayton (below).
2. Henrietta Drayton. d. s.p.
3. Hester Drayton. mar. J. Reid Boyleston. Issue.
4. Catherine Somers Drayton. b. 1842 and d. 1884. She mar. Wm. Horry Mayrant.

## Issue:

- i. Kate Drayton Mayrant, b. 1862. d. 1931. mar. S. Lewis Simons. Issue.
- ii. William R. Mayrant, b. 1865. mar. Harriett Simons Pringle. s.p.
5. Martha Drayton. mar. Witherspoon.
6. Mary Drayton. mar. Chandler.
7. Phillip Tidyman Drayton. mar. Sanders.
8. Thomas Drayton.

CHARLES ELLIOTT ROWAND DRAYTON, son of Alfred Rose Drayton (above) and Martha S. Rowand. b. Charleston May 26, 1836. mar. Dec. 8, 1868 to Jessie Elvira Mackey in Orangeburg, S. C.

## Issue:

1. Jessie Elliott Drayton, b. Sept. 16, 1869.
2. William Henry Drayton, b. Mar. 2, 1871. mar. Nov. 12, 1902 to Gertrude Jones of Charleston.

## Issue:

- i. William Henry Drayton, b. Dec. 31, 1903, in Washington, D. C.
3. Hester Drayton, b. May 28, 1873.

4. Alfred Rose Drayton, b. Feb. 16, 1875. d. following June.
5. Catherine de Vere Drayton, b. Jan. 10, 1878.
6. Lydia Ravenel Drayton, b. Oct. 4, 1880. d. following year.
7. Charles de Vere Drayton, b. Sept. 3, 1882. mar. Nov. 12, 1910, to Irma Briscoe Eliason of Chestertown, Md. Apparently this family lived in Washington, D. C.

Issue:

- i. Charles de Vere Drayton, b. Oct. 14, 1914.
- ii. Irma Elizabeth Drayton, b. Feb. 25, 1921.
- iii. Dorothea Rose Drayton, b. Dec. 20, 1922.

**ROSE BUTLER DRAYTON**, dau. of Gov. John Drayton b. Jan. 9, 1806. mar. Frederick A. Ford who was b. Dec. 20, 1805 and d. Feb. 16, 1880.

Issue:

1. Frederick A. Ford, b. 1828. d. 1848.
2. John Drayton Ford, b. 1830 (below).
3. William Hutson Ford, b. 1831. mar. Miss Herndon of Columbia. Moved West. One daughter.
4. Jacob Ford, b. 1833.
5. Thomas Prioleau Ford, b. 1835.
6. Charles Edward Ford, b. 1837.
7. Rose Drayton Ford, b. 1839. Lived Aiken. d. unm. c. 1926.
8. Hester Tidyman Ford, b. 1841. Lived Aiken. d. unm. c. 1928.
9. Arthur Perroneau Ford, b. 1843. mar. Marian Johnston Porcher, dau. Phillip J. Porcher.

Issue:

- i. Loulie Ford of Aiken, unm.
- ii. Marianna Ford of Aiken, unm.

10. Frances Lavinia Ford, b. 1845. mar. Dr. Julian C. Woodruff of Winnsboro. Issue: Rose Woodruff who mar. Kendal Weisinger of Atlanta. s.p.
11. Alfred Drayton Ford, b. 1847.

JOHN DRAYTON FORD, son of Frederick A. Ford and Rose Butler Drayton (above). b. 1830, and d. Apr. 27, 1883. mar. Ellen Lucas, dau. Edward Simons Lucas and Mary Davis Cordes.

Issue:

1. Edward Lucas Ford, b. 1861. d. 1862.
2. Rose Butler Ford, b. 1863. (Still living in 1936 in Seattle, Wash.) mar. James Blake Howe, son of Bishop Howe of S. C. Six living children.
3. Thomas Prioleau Ford, b. 1866. Now (1936) living in Hudson, Mich. Several children.
4. John Drayton Ford, b. 1870. d. unm.
5. Francis Cordes Ford, b. 1873. d. 1918. mar. Anne Gaillard Hanahan.

Issue:

- i. Anne Gaillard Ford, b. 1902. d. \_\_\_\_\_. mar. Wm. Davis Melton, Jr. of Columbia. Issue: Anne Gaillard Ford Melton.
- ii. Francis Cordes Ford, b. 1904. mar. Elizabeth C. Coker of James Island. Issue: 1. Francis C. Ford, Jr.; 2. William Hutson Ford.
- iii. John Drayton Ford, b. 1911. unm.
6. Mary Lucas Ford, b. 1875. Lived four days.
7. James Lucas Ford, b. 1877 and d. same year.
8. William Hutson Ford, b. 1879. d. 1926. unm.
9. Ellen Lucas Ford, b. 1882. mar. Rev. Randolph Blackford. s.p.

MARY DRAYTON, dau. of William Henry Drayton and Dorothy Golightly, b. Mar. 1, 1774, and d. Nov. 18, 1826.

She mar. Oct. 25, 1791, to Thomas Parker. Five children; 3 survived.

Issue:

1. Thomas Parker of Abbeville (below).
2. Charles Parker.
3. Maria Evelina Parker, b. Nov. 10, 1799, and d. July 22, 1877. mar. Joseph Augustus Winthrop (1791-1864).  
Issue.

THOMAS PARKER of Abbeville, son of Thomas Parker and Mary Drayton (above). b. Mar. 30, 1793, and d. July 8, 1844. mar. Dec. 5, 1816, to Eleanor Legare Frost. Eleven children; four d. in infancy.

Issue:

1. Edwin Parker, M.D. (below).
2. William Henry Parker.
3. Edward Frost Parker, b. Apr. 6, 1830, d. Apr. 13, 1888.  
mar. Selina Waring Parker. one dau. who d. unm.
4. Thomas Parker, III.
5. Arthur Parker, b. Aug. 26, 1834, d. Apr. 18, 1913. unm.
6. Francis LeJau Parker, b. Sept. 22, 1836.
7. John Read Parker, b. Aug. 7, 1838, d. Apr. 24, 1900.  
mar. Lucy E. Kernegan. Issue.

EDWIN PARKER, M.D., son of Thomas Parker and Eleanor Legare Frost, b. 1823, d. 1884. mar. Eugenia Caroline Calhoun who d. May 25, 1875, age 48 years.

Issue:

1. Thomas Drayton Parker, d. Nov. 18, 1879. unm.
2. Martha Calhoun Parker, d. 1929. mar. Thos. Frost.  
Issue.
3. William Calhoun Parker, mar. Mary Walter Thomas,  
son Edwin.
4. Ellen Frost Parker, mar. Henry Hester Norwood.
5. Edwin Eugene Parker. d. Jan. 16, 1885. unm.

WILLIAM HENRY PARKER, son of Thomas Parker and Eleanor Legare Frost. b. Jan. 1, 1828, and d. Feb. 7, 1905. mar. Lucia Garvey Wardlaw (1833-1897). Eleven children, 7 of whom d. in infancy.

Issue:

1. William Henry Parker, b. Dec. 24, 1861 (below).
2. Lewis Wardlaw Parker, b. July 11, 1865, and d. Apr. 16, 1916. mar. Margaret Smith who d. 1928. Four children: Lucia Wardlaw, Austin Smith, Margaret Smith, and Lewis Wardlaw.
3. Allen Wardlaw Parker, d. 1891. unm.
4. Thomas Drayton Parker, b. 1871. mar. Rose Florence Bland.

WILLIAM HENRY PARKER, II, b. Dec. 24, 1861, and d. Apr. 1924. mar. Elizabeth English Robertson who was b. Jan. 20, 1865. He was a prominent lawyer of Charleston.

Issue:

1. William Henry Parker, III, b. Sept. 20, 1893. Architect. Lives in Philadelphia. mar. Anne Wetherill. Issue.
2. Louis Twells Parker, b. Feb. 17, 1896. Banking. mar. Issue.
3. Sarah Twells Parker, b. Mar. 12, 1898. mar. Porter Williams.
4. Elizabeth Robertson Parker, b. Aug. 18, 1901. mar. 1926 to Rev. Moultrie Guerry. Issue.
5. Wardlaw Parker. d. in infancy.

THOMAS PARKER III, son of Thomas Parker and Eleanor Legare Frost, b. Nov. 10, 1832, and d. June 16, 1862. mar. Margaret Amelia Fleming who d. 1913 in her 80th year.

Issue:

1. Clarissa Parker, d. unm.
2. Thomas Fleming Parker who mar. 1st Lisa DeVeaux Foulke, and 2nd Harriet Horry Frost.

FRANCIS LEJAU PARKER, son of Thomas Parker and Eleanor Legare Frost, b. 1836 and d. 1913. mar. Eliz. Frost.

Issue:

1. Edwin Frost Parker, b. 1867. mar. Harriet Horry Frost (Prioleau). Issue: two sons and two daughters.
2. Ellen Parker, b. 1873. d. unm.
3. Francis LeJau Parker, b. Jan. 8, 1876. mar. Harriet R. Sass. Issue: Anna Ravenel Parker, b. Nov. 19, 1921.
4. Elizabeth Parker. d. unm.

CHARLES PARKER, son of Thomas Parker and Mary Drayton, b. Jan. 20, 1797, and d. Sept. 29, 1859. mar. Mar. 23, 1819, to Mary E. Rutledge, dau. of Dr. Charles Rutledge and Caroline Smith Rutledge.

Issue:

1. Thomas Edwin Parker, d. s.p.
2. Charles Rutledge Parker, b. 1882, and d. 1864. mar. Susan Jane Holmes.

Issue:

- i. Chas. R. Parker, d. s.p.
- ii. Anna C. Parker, mar. Missroon.
- iii. Susan Parker, mar. Gordon Fuller.
3. Caroline Smith Parker, b. 1824, and d. June 23, 1888. mar. Frederick A. Porcher. Issue.
4. Maria Drayton Parker, b. 1831, and d. 1915. mar. Francis Winthrop. Issue.
5. Charles William Parker, b. 1833. d. Sept. 1876. Officer in C.S.A. mar. Maria Grayson Ogier.

Issue:

- i. Elizabeth Rutledge Parker, b. 1860. mar. David Jeremiah Godwin.
- ii. Maria Grayson Parker, b. 1862. d. unm.
- iii. Thomas Ogier Parker, b. 1865. mar. 1st Anne P. Armistead of Va. 2nd Mary Dillon. Issue by both marriages.

CHARLES DRAYTON, M.D., son of Hon. John Drayton and his wife, Charlotta Bull. He was b. 1743 and d. 1820. He was the brother of the Revolutionary leader, William Henry Drayton. He mar. Feb. 24, 1774, to Hester Middleton, dau. of Hon. Henry Middleton and the sister of Arthur Middleton: she was b. Sept. 15, 1754, and d. Nov. 10, 1789.

Issue:

1. Henry Drayton, d. young.
2. Charles Drayton, d. young.
3. Caroline Drayton, d. young.
4. Charlotte Drayton, b. Oct. 3, 1781.
5. Henrietta Augusta Drayton, d. young.
6. Maria Henrietta Drayton, b. Nov. 3, 1783 and d. Apr. 23, 1862. mar. Lewis L. Gibbes.

Issue:

- i. Lewis R. Gibbes, mar. Anna B. Gibbes, issue.
- ii. Chas. Drayton Gibbes, mar. Mary L. Gregory, issue.
- iii. John Gibbes, mar. Mary Henson, issue.
- iv. Esther Maria Gibbes, d. s.p.
- v. Nathaniel Brown Gibbes, d. s.p.
- vi. Wilmot Gibbes, mar. Martha McClure, issue:
- vii. Thos. Middleton Gibbes, mar. Phoebe Engles.
- viii. Louisa Izard Gibbes.
7. Charles Drayton, M.D., b. Dec. 5, 1785. mar. Mary Shoolbred.

Issue:

- i. James S. Drayton, d. s.p.
- ii. William P. Dewees Drayton.
- iii. Charles Drayton, mar. Sarah Martha Parker, issue: 1. Robert Daniel Parker Drayton, 2. Chas. Henry Drayton, mar. Eliza. Gaunt, issue.
8. Henry Drayton, b. 1789.

CHARLOTTE DRAYTON, dau. of Dr. Charles Drayton, b. Oct. 3, 1781, and d. Feb. 5, 1855. She mar. May 27, 1800 at

Drayton Hall to Joseph Manigault. He was the son of Peter Manigault and the grandson of Gabriel Manigault. He was b. 1763 and d. 1843. His 1st wife was Maria Henrietta Middleton whom he mar. when she was 16: she left no children: she was the dau. of Arthur Middleton. Charlotte Manigault, the 2nd wife, left seven sons and one dau.

Issue:

1. Joseph Manigault, b. 1801 and d. 1829. mar. Mary Huger who d. 1831, age 29 years. She was the dau. of Judge Daniel Elliott Huger. Issue: Joseph Manigault.
2. Ann Manigault, b. 1803. d. 1864. She mar. the Rev. Thos. House Taylor, at one time rector of Grace Ch: N. Y. C. He d. 1867. (See App. Note 15.)
3. Peter Manigault, b. 1805, and d. Nov. 23, 1864. Private in Co. H, 3rd S. C. Cavalry, C.S.A. Killed near Oconee Bridge, Ga. mar. widow of S. P. Coffin.
4. Charles Drayton Manigault, b. 1805 (twin of Peter). d. 1838. mar. Emma, dau. of Lynch Horry, who d. 1835, age 29. C. D. Manigault moved to Canada. Issue: three dau's: Julia, Josephine, and Emma.
5. Gabriel Manigault, b. 1809, and d. Jan. 20, 1888. Moved to London, Ontario, with his family in May 1869. mar. Ann, dau. Phillip Porcher Mazyck, M.D. and his wife, dau. of Stanyarne.

Issue:

- i. Eliza Stanyarne Manigault.
- ii. Edward William Manigault.
- iii. Mary Mazyck Manigault, d. Mar. 1906.
- iv. Charlotte Drayton Manigault.
6. Henry Middleton Manigault.
7. Edward Manigault, b. Mar. 8, 1817, and d. Oct. 2, 1874. Maj. in U. S. Army in Mexican War; Major of Ordnance in Confederate Army: severely wounded at Battle of Secessionville, James Island, 1865.
8. Arthur Middleton Manigault.

HENRY MIDDLETON MANIGAULT, son of Joseph Manigault and his wife, Charlotte Drayton, b. July 27, 1811. d. Feb. 20, 1883. mar. Apr. 13, 1837 to Susan Middleton Lining, dau. of Edward Blake Lining and his wife, Henrietta Parker. Susan Middleton Lining was b. 1815, and d. Dec. 12, 1884.

Issue:

1. Henrietta Manigault. d. unm.
2. Charlotte Manigault, mar. Wm. Washington Benbow of Clarendon, S. C.
3. Joseph Manigault. d. unm.
4. Annie Manigault.
5. Edward Manigault. d. unm.
6. Emma Manigault. mar. Edward Haven Mowry, P.M. of Charleston during Cleveland's first administration.
7. Henry Middleton Manigault. mar. Apr. 13, 1880, to Joanna Hasell Ward, youngest dau. of Joshua Ward, esq. of Georgetown, S. C.

Issue:

- i. Henry Middleton Manigault.
- ii. Edward Lining Manigault.
- iii. Constantia Manigault. mar. Loraine Funk.
- iv. Beatrice Manigault. unm.
- v. Florence Manigault. mar. \_\_\_\_\_ McIntosh.  
d. 1931. Issue.
- vi. Elizabeth Manigault. mar. Robert Adger Law. Lives in Texas. Issue.

ANNIE MANIGAULT, dau. of Henry Middleton Manigault and his wife, Susan Middleton Lining. b. Mar. 17, 1844. d. Nov. 6, 1920. She mar. Dr. Henry Massingberd Tucker of Lichfield, Waccamaw, who was b. Dec. 17, 1831, and d. Jan. 10, 1904. He served throughout the Confederate War with Co. A, 7th S. C. Cavalry, C.S.A.

Issue:

1. Henry Massingberd Tucker, Jr. d. unm.
2. Henrietta Parker Tucker, b. June 22, 1862.

3. Annie Manigault Tucker, b. Feb. 21, 1875. mar. 1st Maxwell Lucas, s.p.; mar. 2nd Geo. A. Grille. s.p.
4. Pauline Tucker, who d. Dec. 5, 1945, age 75. mar. John LaBruce who d. Jan. 1906, age 55 years.

Issue:

- i. Alice E. LaBruce, b. 1894. mar. Dr. Leonard J. Ravanel. res: Florence, S. C. s.p.
- ii. Arthur Manigault LaBruce. mar. June 1933 to Julia Gantt. Issue: Arthur M., Jr. and Evelyn.
- iii. J. Percy LaBruce, b. Nov. 3, 1902. mar. 1937 to Theo King. He died 1957. Issue: Alice and J. Percy, Jr.
- iv. Lucy Tucker LaBruce, b. Aug. 7, 1905. mar. Aug. 2, 1944 to Richard Powell. Son: Stephen LaBruce, b. March 7, 1947.
5. Lucy Izard Tucker. mar. Lieut. Maurice Lance Read, U.S.N. Lives in Hendersonville, N. C. She died July 1944 in Hendersonville.

Issue:

- i. Henry T. Read. Officer in U.S.N. mar. Josephine Izard. Issue: Henry T., Jr., and Nancy.
- ii. Frank P. Read.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON MANIGAULT, son of Joseph Manigault and his wife, Charlotte Drayton, b. Oct. 26, 1824, and d. August 17, 1886. He mar. 1850, Mary Huger, dau. of Daniel Elliott Huger and grand-daughter of Judge D. E. Huger. A. M. Manigault was 1st Lieut. of the Palmetto Regt. in the Mexican War: Brigadier General of the Confederate States Army: Adjutant General of South Carolina 1880.

Issue:

1. Arthur Middleton Manigault (below).
2. Caroline Manigault.
3. Daniel Huger Manigault.
4. Stephen Proctor Manigault.
5. Mary Manigault.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON MANIGAULT of North Santee and later of Charleston: son of Gen. A. M. Manigault and his wife Mary Huger. He married Harriett Kinloch Smith, dau. of John Julius Pringle Smith and his wife, Elizabeth Middleton, and sister of Judge H. A. M. Smith.

Issue:

1. Robert Smith Manigault. mar. Helen Blake Rutledge.
2. Edward Manigault. mar. Mary Hamilton. Issue.
3. Caroline Manigault.
4. Harriett Manigault.
5. Arthur M. Manigault. d. s.p.

BURNABY BULL of Prince William's Parish. Second son of Stephen Bull the emigrant. b. \_\_\_\_\_. He held lands at Ashepoo and Coosaw. Captain in the 1st Tuscarora expedition in 1712. (SCHM v. 9, pp. 30-33, 36, 47; v. 10, p. 37.)

For a long time there was some question as to his exact relationship to Stephen Bull, but evidence acquired in recent years establishes conclusively the fact that he was the second of his three sons. He married Lucia Bellinger, dau. of the first Landgrave Bellinger: his descendants include branches of the families of Lowndes, Rose, Guerard, Fishburne, and Chapman.

Deed recorded 5th of April 1755. Stephen Bull, son and heir-at-law of Burnaby Bull of Granville county deceased, and Edmund Bellinger gent: on behalf of himself and his wife Maria Lucia, one of the dau's and legatees of said Burnaby Bull, and also of Elizabeth Bull, one of the dau's and legatees of said Burnaby Bull—said Burnaby Bull did apply himself to one William Buchanan merch't to write his will and in the presence of said Buchanan cancelled a will made in 1752 by which he had cancelled a will made in 1727, that on 1st of December last past he was seized with an apoplectic fit and died, leaving in his desk said cancelled will and said unexecuted will and pray proof of the latter.—Probate Court Book 1754-58, p. 354.

I Burnaby Bull of Pr: William's Parish planter and my grandchildren John, Stephen, Josiah, and Burnaby Bull the children of my son Stephen Bull all, etc. my son Stephen Bull, etc. my son William Bull, etc. my two dau's Mary Lucia Bellinger and Elizabeth Bull and etc., Stephen Bull and Edmund Bellinger ex'ors, etc.—*Ibid* Bk, p. 288.

Burnaby Bull was buried at Prince William's Parish Church, Nov. 7, 1754. (St. Helena's Parish Register.)

Issue:

1. Stephen Bull.
2. William Bull.
3. Mary Lucia Bull, bapt. Dec. 29, 1723.
4. Margaret Bull, bapt. July 31, 1735. (St. Andrews Par. Reg.)
5. Elizabeth Bull.

STEPHEN BULL eldest son of Burnaby Bull and his wife, Lucia Bellinger, b. 1716, d. January 1770. J. P. Mem. Commons House of Assembly. Became Presbyterian. Mar. May 10, 1737, Elizabeth, dau. Joseph Bryan. (St. Phillip's Par. Reg.)

Issue:

1. John Bull (below).
2. Stephen Bull, d. s.p. Oct. 20, 1775.
3. Josiah Bull, living 1770. bapt. Mar. 17, 1754.<sup>23</sup>
4. Burnaby Bull, d. young s.p. ante 1770. bapt. Mar. 17, 1754.<sup>23</sup>
5. Harriot Bull, bapt. July 1, 1744, d. bur. Mar. 9, 1754.<sup>23</sup>
6. Ann Bryan Bull, mar. Jas. Garvey who d. July 1818 s.p.
7. Mary Lucia Bull, b. Sept. 23, 1757.

HON. JOHN BULL of Granville co. eldest son of Stephen Bull (above) and Elizabeth Bryan. J. P., mem. Commons House; deputy secretary of the Province; member of the

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<sup>23</sup> Records Stony Creek Presb. Church, SCHM Vol. 38, p. 31.

Provincial Congress 1774-5; subsequently member of the House of Representatives 1779 and 1784, and State Senate, Beaufort Dist. 1798. Mem. U. S. Congress 1784-6. During Revolution Capt. in American Army, Granville co. regt. Col. Garden, see Roll of Oct. 1, 1779. mar. Mar. 31, 1768, Eleanor, only dau. and heiress of Peter Purry, esq.<sup>24</sup> Hon. John Bull was bur. Aug. 25, 1802. (St. Phillips Par. Reg., p. 373.)

Will of the Hon. John Bull of Granville co. (Will book, Charleston Free Library) Proved Aug. 27, 1802. No date as to when made. Mentions neither wife nor children: evidently predeceased. Bequests to "cousins William Bull and Lucia Bull—children of my cousin, William Robert Bull" and to "cousin Adriana Grant" and to William Bull "son of my deceased cousin, William Bull, 2,000 pounds."

Issue:

1. John Bull, b. \_\_\_\_\_. He mar. Elizabeth St. John on Nov. 2, 1797. (St. Phillip's Church Par. Register, p. 261.) "Died at the Oakitties in St. Luke's Parish on 21st day of August 1798 in the bloom of life, after a few days illness, John Bull, eldest son of the Hon. John Bull." (City Gazette)
2. Stephen Bull, b. \_\_\_\_\_. d. Sept. 2, 1800, in the 21st year of his life. (City Gazette and Daily Advertiser, Sept. 4, 1800.)

MARY LUCIA BULL, dau. of Stephen Bull and his wife, Elizabeth Bryan. b. Sept. 25, 1757, .d \_\_\_\_\_. She mar. March 7, 1782, Jacob Guerard, younger half-brother of Benjamin Guerard, Gov. of S. C.

Issue:

John Guerard "of the Hill."

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<sup>24</sup> Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927, p. 757.

JOHN GUERARD "of the Hill," son of Jacob and Mary Lucia (Bull) Guerard. He mar. Dec. 28, 1809, Sophia Percy, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Percy of St. Phillip's Church.

Issue:

1. John Bull Guerard, mar. Ann Ladson Bee, dau. Judge Bee, Issue.
2. Mary Lucia Guerard, mar. 1833 Edward R. Lowndes. Issue.
3. Sophia Percy Guerard, d. unm.
4. Bernard Elliott Guerard, mar. 1st, Mary Guerard, children Jacob and Mary. 2nd Catherine Blake, had dau. who mar. Christopher J. Gadsden.
5. William Percy Guerard, d. unm.
6. George Henry Guerard, mar. Alice Cuthbert, dau. of Dr. Edward Cuthbert and Louisa Screven. Issue.
7. Octavius Jacob Guerard, mar. Amelia L. Rose. Issue.
8. Emma Eliza Guerard, mar. Arthur B. Rose. Issue.
9. Edward P. Guerard, mar. Theodora C. Gaillard.

Issue:

- i. Leonora Caroline Guerard, mar. Abram Huguenin. Issue.
- ii. Edward Percy Guerard, mar. 1887, Alice Bogert.

Issue:

1. Edward Percy Guerard, mar. 1915, to Fanny S. Rose. He d. \_\_\_\_\_. Son: Edw. P. Guerard.
2. Russell Bogert Guerard, mar. 1st Eloise Cuthbert, d. s.p. 2nd Margaret Lowndes Walker. Sons: Theodore B. and Julius H. Walker Guerard.
3. Harold Godin Guerard, mar. Marian C. Holmes. Issue: H. G., Jr., Russell B., Alice, and Hume Lucas Guerard.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> (Above data from Russell B. Guerard of Charleston who copied it from data supplied by the late Dr. Robert Wilson, and from his own information.)

WILLIAM BULL, second son of Burnaby Bull and Lucia Bellinger. b. Oct. 19, 1721. mar. Anne Duncan (?)

Issue:

1. William Robert Bull (below).
2. Adriana Bull.

WILLIAM ROBERT BULL of Orangeburg, son of William Bull and Anne Duncan (?), bapt. Feb. 10, 1762 (St. Phillip's Par. Reg., p. 50). Alive in 1803. bur. St. John's Colleton. mar. Mary Cameron of Antigua (b. 1765 and d. Nov. 3, 1793), dau. James and Margaret Cameron.

Issue:

1. William Robert Bull (below).
2. Lucia Bull, mar. Willis Duncan.
3. Robert William Bull, b. Oct. 31, 1793; d. in infancy.

WILLIAM ROBERT BULL of Orangeburg, son of Wm. Robert Bull and Mary Cameron. b. \_\_\_\_\_. mar. 1st. May 26, 1814, Frances Pinckney Webb. mar. 2nd, Apr. 22, 1829, Susan Lockwood.

Issue 1st w.:

1. William Robert Bull of Orangeburg, b. May 10, 1819. d. Sept. 27, 1875. mar. Dec. 2, 1838, Julia A. Carson who was b. Jan. 24, 1823.

Issue:

- i. Charles Stewart Bull, C.S.A.
- ii. John Sheldon Bull, b. c. 1852.
- iii. William Cotesworth Bull.
- iv. Pinckney Webb Bull, b. 1856. d. Feb. 20, 1937. Issue: Mrs. J. C. Carroll, Mrs. Allie Bull Ziegler, Mrs. Gracie Bull King.
- v. Dorothy Bull, mar. Moseley.
- vi. Mrs. J. C. Pike.
- vii. Lorena E. Bull, mar. Thos. Heber Wannamaker. Five children.
2. Lorena E. Bull (1816-1883), mar. Donald D. Salley.

3. Sheldonia Bull (1824-1876), mar. N. M. Salley.
4. Mary Bull, mar. Cannon.

Issue 2nd w.:

5. W. Rutledge Bull, C.S.A.
6. Lucia Bull.
7. Susan Bull, mar. Rogers.
8. Julia Bull.

ADRIANA BULL, dau. of William Bull and his wife, Anne Duncan (?), b. 1762 or 1764. d. Apr. 16, 1825. She mar. 1st in 1781, Capt. Hugh Grant of the British East India Co. No record of issue. mar. 2nd in St. Michael's Church, Charleston, Sept. 11, 1803, Charles Stewart, barrister.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Adriana Bull Stewart, b. in Charleston July 16, 1804 and d. Nov. 21, 1841. mar. Etienne Lartigue. Issue: Gerard Bull Lartigue, M.D., C.S.A., b. Apr. 10, 1829. d. May 1898.
2. Charles Bellinger Stewart, b. Feb. 16, 1806. Went to Texas in 1830. Prominent figure in the days of the Republic: designed Texas state flag: first designed and used the seal of the State of Texas. mar. March 27, 1836 at San Felipe de Austin to Julia T. Sheppard. He d. July 28, 1885.<sup>26</sup>

Issue:

- i. Charles Waters Stewart.
- ii. Mary Cecelia Stewart.
- iii. Lucia Ann Stewart.
- iv. Medora Isabella Stewart.
- v. Julia Arnold Stewart.
- vi. Edmund Bellinger Stewart.
- vii. Laura Cora Stewart.

The above information as to the descendants of Adriana Bull was obtained from Mr. D. M. Barclay of San Benito, Texas; a descendant of Charles Bellinger Stewart.

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<sup>26</sup> SCHM Vol. 40, p. 156.

MARY LUCIA BULL, dau. of Burnaby Bull and his wife, Lucia Bellinger. Bapt. Dec. 29, 1723. d. 1796. (SCHM vol. 13, p. 27) mar. 1742 her first cousin, Edmund Bellinger the Third Landgrave who was b. about 1719 and d. 1787. In SCHM vol. 34, p. 62 f there is a very interesting deposition made Jan. 16, 1776 by Mrs. Mary Lucia (Bull) Bellinger relative to her kinsfolk, the Bellingers, Bohuns, and Bakers.

Issue:

1. Edmund Bellinger the Fourth. mar. Mar. 15, 1767 Mary Cussings.
2. John Bellinger, M.D. mar. Miss Rebecca D'Oyley and from them descended the Bellingers of Charleston and the Rt. Rev. Bishop H. P. Northrop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston.
3. Mary Lucia Bellinger, mar. Dec. 30, 1766 to Thomas Skottowe, secretary of the Council of S. C. 1779. Refused to take oath of allegiance to the state gov't and by act of the Jacksonborough Assembly, Feb. 26, 1782, sentenced to be banished and estate confiscated. Issue: seven sons. Descendants living in England.
4. Charles Bellinger. s.p.
5. Elizabeth Bellinger, mar. Mar. 21, 1769 to Wm. Telfair, bro. of Gov. Telfair of Georgia.
6. George Bellinger, M.D. mar. 1769 to Mary Lucia Bellinger, dau. of Wm. Bellinger.
7. Burnaby Bull Bellinger, mar. Margaret Coachman. Three dau's. She d. Savannah, Ga. Feb. 11, 1841, age 78.
8. Mary Bellinger. s.p.
9. William Bellinger, mar. 1st 1783 Sarah Pinckney. mar. 2nd Harriett Field. He was b. 1758.

Issue by 1st mar.:

- i. William Bellinger, b. 1788. mar. 1810 to Deborah Webb Pinckney, b. 1792, the dau. of Wm. Cotesworth Pinckney and Rebecca D'Oyley Godfrey. Issue: Dr. Pinckney Bellinger, Wm. Cotesworth Pinckney Bel-

linger, Rev. Edward Edmund Bellinger, Caroline Matilda Bellinger.

ii. Harriett Bellinger.

ELIZABETH BULL, dau. of Burnaby Bull and his wife, Lucia Bellinger. mar. on April 12, 1756 to William Simpson, Chief Justice of Georgia. He died 1768. (St. Phillips Par. Reg., p. 144.) She was apparently William Simpson's second wife. His son, James Simpson, by his first wife, was Attorney General for South Carolina 1774: he was an active Loyalist during the Revolution and returned to London where he died. No record of children of Elizabeth (Bull) Simpson.

CAPT. JOHN BULL of Bull's Island. Youngest son of Stephen Bull. Born at Ashley Hall 1693. d. 1767. He was a captain in the Provincial forces: bore arms in 1715, and in 1728 defeated a party of Indians. Justice of the Peace, member of the Commons House of Assembly, and Commissioner under the Church Act in 1745. Captain John Bull possessed large estates, including Bull's or Coosaw Island, his principal residence.

His first wife, whose name is unknown, was carried off by the Yemassee Indians in the uprising of 1715. The following account is given of the incident. "On a certain day he was engaged on the banks of the river with one of his trusty servants in securing a raft of timber which had broken loose from its moorings. Suddenly his man gave an outcry and Capt. Bull looking up was horrified to see his house enveloped in flames. He immediately, with his man, rushed up the bank and made a run for his home which was some distance from the river although in sight. On reaching the premises the house had fallen in and a dead silence prevailed; not a creature was to be seen and not a sound save the roaring of the flames. The Indians had suddenly come up and carried off everything, cattle, slaves, and, worst of all, his young wife. Hurriedly

they searched everywhere, the negro servant bewailing the loss of his wife who was Mrs Bull's maid. They had almost given up the search when he heard a sound of weeping from a thicket. Making his way into the bushes he found his terrified wife: she was over-joyed, of course, and soon told the story of the sudden appearance of the Indians who carried off her mistress. She escaped in the confusion and hid in the thicket.<sup>27</sup>

Raising the alarm, Capt. Bull and some of his neighbors followed the trail of the savages but never came up with them. The only clue they found of Mrs Bull was a silken slipper which was found on the roadside. Nothing more was ever heard of her and it is supposed that she was killed when too exhausted to keep up with the band in its rapid retreat. Capt. Bull was to the end of his days a relentless enemy of the Red Man."

His second wife, Mary Branford, dau. of William Branford survived him dying September 1771, aged 69.<sup>28</sup>

His body is buried at Sheldon Church: the large tomb of black stone, splendidly preserved, over his and his wife's graves, bears the Bull coat-of-arms, identical with the arms on the monument to Gov. Bull at Ashley Hall, with the following inscription on the top:

"Here lies the remains of JOHN BULL, youngest son of Stephen Bull, esq. one of Deputies of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. He died August the 16th, 1767, aged 74 years."

On the side of the tomb is the following inscription:

"Within this tomb lie the remains of MARY BULL wife of John Bull, a much loved and lamented parent, who died Sept. 1771, aged 69 years."

He presented a handsome silver chalice, paten and alms basin to St. Helena's Church, Beaufort, which is still in use. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to St. Helena's Church, Beaufort, by Captain John Bull, 1734."

<sup>27</sup> "A Charleston Sketch Book, 1796-1806," Chas. Fraser, Charleston, S. C., 1940, p. 12.

<sup>28</sup> SCHM Oct. 1938, p. 174.

Issue by second wife:

1. Anne Bull, b. 1722.
2. Mary Bull, b. 1723.
3. William Bull. d. ante Jan. 19, 1747.

(See letter in SCHM Jan. 1929, p. 25, from Henry Laurens to Captain John Bull (1693-1767) asking for the payment of a small debt due to Peter Laurens and Benjamin Addison, also an account of 22 pounds due from "your Late Son Mr. William Bull." Letter dated January 19, 1747. This William Bull is not mentioned in SCHM Vol. 1, No. 1.)

ANNE BULL, dau. John Bull and his wife Mary. Bapt. April 24, 1722. mar. Joseph Izard, esq. who was b. 1715 and d. 1745. Member of the House of Commons.<sup>29</sup> She d. Sept. 24, 1754.<sup>30</sup>

Issue:

1. Mary Izard, b. \_\_\_\_\_ mar. Miles Brewton, a wealthy merchant of Charles Town. She, her husband, and their three children, were all drowned August 1775 when the ship was lost on which they were travelling to Philadelphia. What is known as the Pringle House on lower King Street, Charleston, was their home. Brewton's entire estate was inherited by his two sisters, Frances Brewton, the wife of Col. Charles Pinckney, and Rebecca Brewton, the wife of Joseph Motte. Mary Izard and Miles Brewton were mar. May 19, 1759.<sup>31</sup>
2. Elizabeth Izard, b. \_\_\_\_\_, d. 1792. mar. the Hon. Daniel Blake on Mar. 21, 1762. d. s.p.

MARY BULL, dau. of John Bull and his wife, Mary, b. 1723. She married Col. Thomas Middleton, esq., J. P., member of Commons, and colonel of the Carolina regiment in the Indian war of 1760-61. She died Feb. 2, 1760. (Col. Middleton mar.

<sup>29</sup> SCHM Vol. 13, p. 22.

<sup>30</sup> St. Phillips Par. Reg., p. 277.

<sup>31</sup> "Charleston: The Place and the People"—Ravenel, pp. 230-231.

2nd Anne Barnwell, who survived him and mar. 2nd Stephen Bull of Sheldon.

Issue:

1. William Middleton, b. 1744. Member of Commons. d. April 8, 1768. Never married.
2. Sarah Middleton, b. \_\_\_\_\_ mar. Nov. 29, 1766 to Hon. Benjamin Guerard, afterwards Gov. of South Carolina. s.p.
3. Mary Middleton.

Mary (Bull) Middleton was buried at Sheldon Church.

Inscription:

“Under this lies the body of MARY  
MIDDLETON—wife of Thomas Mid-  
dleton and second daughter of John Bull,  
esq. and Mrs. Mary Bull of this parish.  
Died Feb. 2, 1760, age 37.”

MARY MIDDLETON, dau. of Col. Thomas Middleton and his wife, Mary Bull, b. \_\_\_\_\_, d. in N. Y. City Nov. 13, 1790. mar. Jan. 10, 1771, to Hon. Pierce Butler, Major H. M. 29th Regt., and subsequently U. S. Senator from South Carolina, and Signer of the Constitution of the United States. He was b. about 1747 and d. June 1822. Buried Christ Church, Philadelphia.<sup>32</sup> <sup>33</sup>

Issue:

1. Sarah Butler (see below).

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<sup>32</sup> “This gentleman had been major in the 29th regt., British Army, and was engaged as such in the Boston Riots, the 5th of March, 1770. He had been with his regiment in South Carolina previously. He subsequently returned and married Miss Mary Middleton, dau. of Col. Thomas Middleton (who had commanded the South Carolina regiment in the Cherokee Expedition in 1761), espoused the American cause, resigned his commission in the British Army and served in the American. He and Ralph Izard were the two first United States senators from South Carolina.” (See S. C. Gazette, Apr. 20, 1769; S. C. and American General Gazette, Jan. 14, 1771; Johnsen’s Traditions, p. 470.)

—McCrady, vol. 4, p. 558.

<sup>33</sup> See “Life and Labor in the Old South,” U. B. Phillips, p. 259.

SARAH BUTLER, dau. of Senator Pierce Butler and his wife, Mary Middleton. She mar. D. James Mease of Philadelphia. Her family objected to the match, but later became reconciled.

Issue:

1. John Mease.
2. Frances Mease. mar. Gen. George Cadwallader. s.p.
3. Mary Mease. mar. Dr. Elwyn. Two children.
4. Pierce Butler Mease.

JOHN MEASE, changed name to JOHN BUTLER. Son of Dr. James Mease and Sarah Butler. Captain in the United States Army. d. 1847 in Mexico. mar. Gabriella Morris. Lived in Philadelphia.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Butler. mar. Julian McAllister, brother of Ward McAllister.

Issue:

- i. Julian McAllister. Killed early. s.p.
- ii. Julie McAllister. d. unm.
- iii. Meta McAllister. mar. Dr. Janeway of New York. s.p.
- iv. Gabriella McAllister. mar. Mr. Dexter of New York.

Issue.

PIERCE BUTLER MEASE, changed name to PIERCE BUTLER. Son of Dr. James Mease and Sarah Butler. He was married June 7, 1834, in Christ Church, Philadelphia by the Rt. Rev. William White, D.D., to Frances Ann Kemble ("Fanny Kemble"). The latter, the famous actress and beauty, was the daughter of Charles and Maria Kemble of London. The marriage was a most unhappy one and they soon separated. He owned a large plantation in Georgia and many slaves: she was a bitter and a violent critic of the slavery system. She spent the latter part of her life in England, dying there January 15, 1893, at the age of 83. Pierce Butler died 1867.

Issue:

1. Sarah Butler. mar. Dr. Owen J. Wister.

Issue:

- i. Owen Wister, novelist. mar. Mary Channing. Six children.
2. Fanny Butler. mar. Rev. James Wentworth Leigh, later dean of Hereford: friend of Gladstone.<sup>34</sup>

Issue:

- i. Alice Leigh. mar. her 5th cousin, Sir Richard Butler. Three children.

BURNABY BULL, son of Josias Bull of Kinghurst Hall and his wife, Katherine Agard. b. 1650. He sailed from England in company with his eldest brother, Stephen Bull on the ship "Carolina" on August 10, 1669, and landed at what is now Charleston 1670. He was but 20 years old at the time.

"Captain Burnaby Bull was a planter in St. Andrew's Parish with lands 1690-91, on both sides of the Ashley River. His will, 2nd of March 1715, empowers his executors, William Elliott and Shem Butler, to sell part of his lands if necessity required. In March 1717 they sold 70 acres to John Cockfield. Plat of endorsed warrant to Captain Burnaby Bull 31 July 1691 for 500 acres on Ashley River: grant 17 May 1701 for 500 acres on Ashley River: mortgaged to the Public 2 February 1712."—SCHM vol. 1, no. 1.

Issue:

1. Rachel Bull, a daughter who married Cockfield (probably John).

Issue:

- i. John Cockfield, b. August 4, 1715. Grandson of Burnaby Bull. "John Cockfield and Ann Barton, Spr. Married Oct'br ye 6, 1740."—Reg. St. Andrew's Par. SCHM Oct. '12.

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<sup>34</sup> She wrote a book: "Ten Years on a Georgia Plantation Since the War" (London, 1883).

- ii. Mary Cockfield.
- iii. Martha Cockfield.<sup>35</sup>

On August 1780, Josiah Cockfield, a soldier of Marion's Brigade was seriously wounded in a fight with the British at Nelson's Ferry: he recovered and was later wounded again. In the U. S. Census of 1790 Josiah Cockfield of Georgetown District, Prince Frederick's Parish, is reported as having a family of seven and ten slaves. Is this man a descendant of Burnaby Bull?

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<sup>35</sup> (Data as to daughter and grandchildren of Burnaby Bull from SCHM Jan. 1918, p. 48.)

## APPENDIX—NOTES

### NOTE 1

VISITATION OF WORCESTERSHIRE, 1682-3. (Bysshe)

(From copy by the late Frederick Madeley)

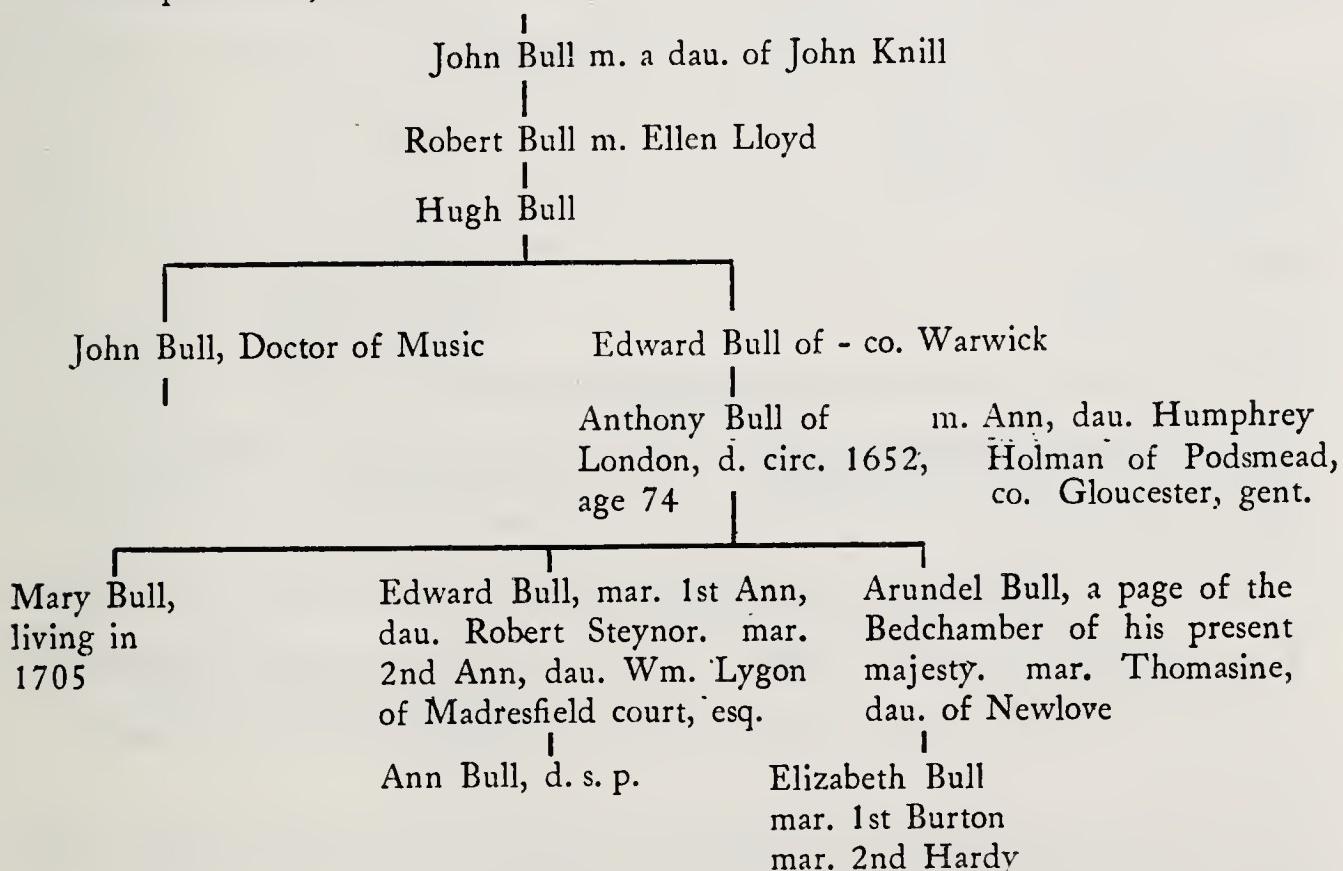
BULL of Hallow Park, co. Worc.

*Arms:* Gules and hand and cubit arm in armour holding a sword<sup>1</sup> erect azure, pomel and hilt, or.

*Crest:* A bull passant sable, armed or; out of the mouth a label inscribed “God is cortues.” Walter: ‘in its mouth a scroll inscribed “God is cortues”’.

Mr. Bull exhibited these his arms, but nothing to be found, therefore must make better proof.

Sir Stephen Bull, Kt. m. Anne, dau. and sole heir of Iêvan ap Lewis



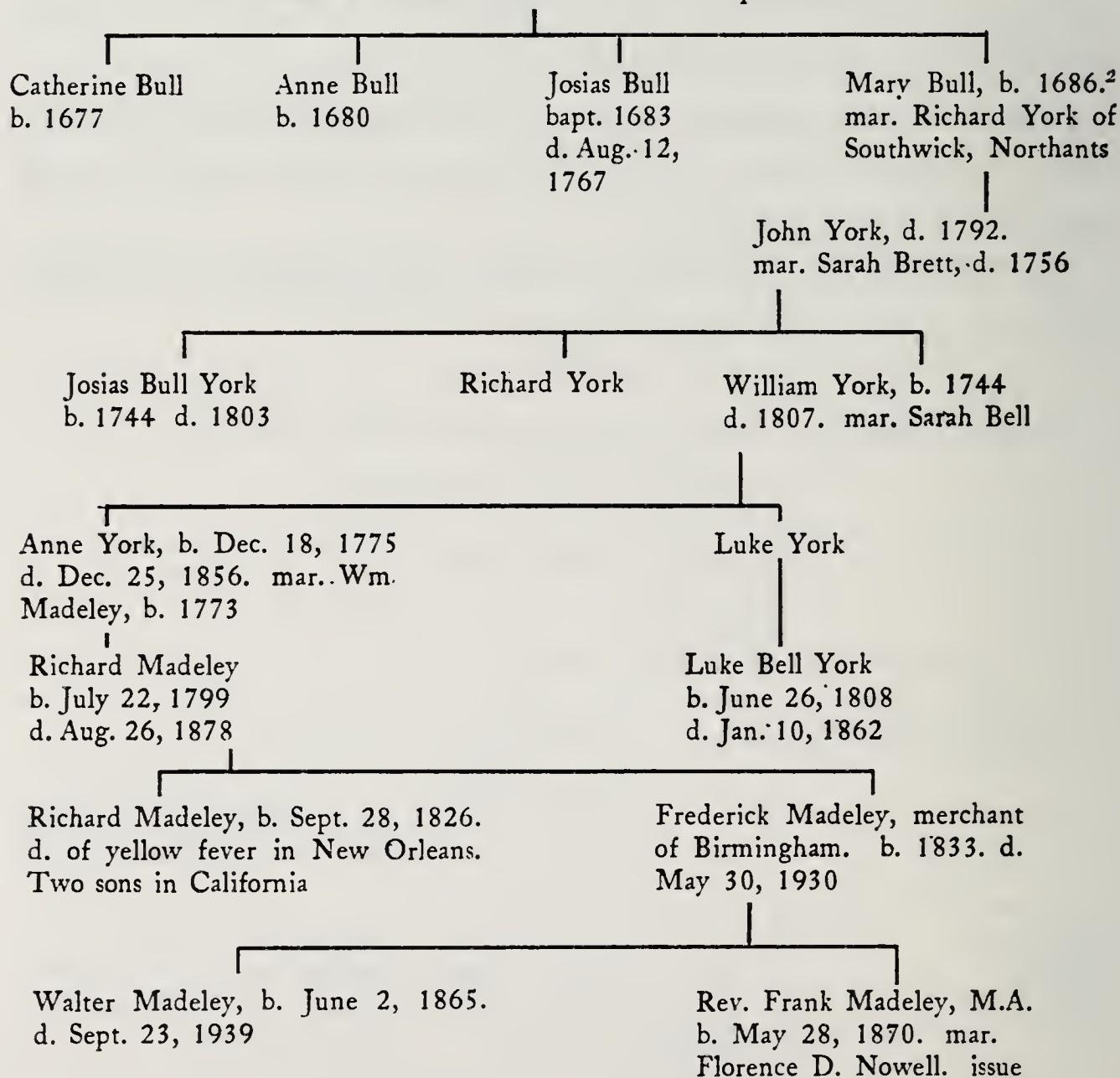
“The pedigree written out by my father’s half-sister, Anne Hughes Madeley—traces the Bulls back to the Radnor Bull and makes there to be a Stephen or Steven before Sir Stephen, Kt. and makes John the Kt’s brother, not son. But what if there were two Johns even as two Stephens?”

—Rev. Frank Madeley.

<sup>1</sup> But Walter has it “Gules, a dexter arm in armour couped in fess proper, the hand grasping a sword erect argent, pomelled and hilted, or.” Walter adds “Taken from a pedigree drawn by Mr Adams of Ludlow, 1620, which is all I find for justifying the bearing.”—H.D.B.

Descendants of MARY BULL and RICHARD YORK  
 Notes by the Rev. Frank Madeley of Birmingham  
 March 1940

WILLIAM BULL of Kinghurst Hall. b. 1637. d. June 15, 1723.  
 mar. Anne Birch of Northfield. Bro. of Stephen Bull



<sup>2</sup> Have understood that this Mary Bull, b. 1686, went to Northamptonshire as a governess to a county family there. Her father having been one of so large a family perhaps couldn't provide for her."—Rev. Frank Madeley.

## NOTE 2

## LAURENCE NOWELL

Laurence Nowell, Dean of Lichfield. A younger son of John Nowell, esq. of Read Hall, Whalley, Lanc. by his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of \_\_\_\_\_ Kay. L. N. was the younger brother of Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's. L. N. entered Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1536: transferred to Cambridge and graduated there 1542. M.A. Oxford 1544. In 1546 he became master of the Grammar School at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. He fled to Germany in the time of Queen Mary: after her death he returned and became Archdeacon of Derby in 1558, and Dean of Lichfield in March 1560.

In 1575 he bought a house and estate at Sheldon and some land at Coleshill, Warwickshire. He died October 1576.

By his wife Mary, whose former husband was named Glover, he left two (or more) sons, viz. Laurence and Thomas, and three daughters. One of his daughters married William Bull of Sheldon Hall.

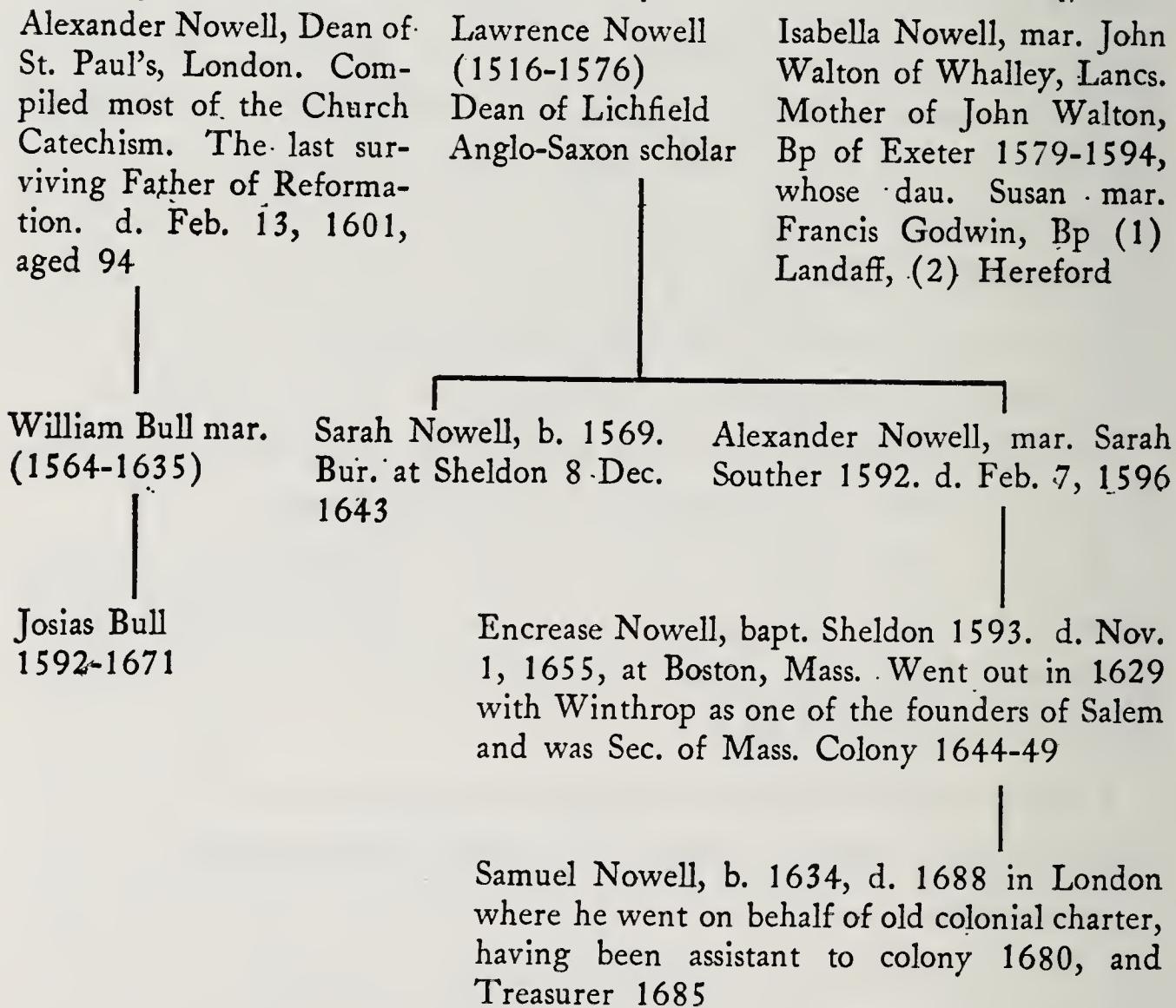
Laurence Nowell was a diligent antiquarian and learned in Anglo-Saxon: he left various scholarly manuscripts.

His portrait with the inscription "Nowell, 1601", but without the painter's name, was bequeathed to Dulwich College by Edward Alleyn, and is now in the Dulwich Gallery.

(Above data from the *Dictionary of National Biography*.)

## NOWELL

JOHN NOWELL of Read Hall, Lancs.  
mar. (2) Elizabeth Kay



## NOTE 3

BURNABY and AGARD<sup>3</sup>

## BURNABY of Watford

*Arms:* Quarterly of eight—1 and 3, Argent, two bars and in a chief a lion passant—guardant gules; 2 ermine, a chevron gules within a bordure engrailed sable (Revell); 4, ermine, a fess counter compony Or and Azure on a chief of the third two mullets of the second (Arden); 5 Gules, on a chief Argent a lebel of three points (Watford); 6, Argent, a chevron Gules

(Teyes); 7, Gules, a chevron Argent between three plates (Besley); 8, Argent, two chevrons Gules (Grindon).

*Crest:* A demi “tawney More” proper, Collared Or, in his right hand a branch of “burrike” flowered Azure and leaved Vert.

John Burnaby of Watford, co. Northampton, esq. mar. Sarah, dau. of Eustace Arden, son of Eustace Arden and had issue

Eustace Burnaby of Watford, esq. eldest son and heir of John Burnaby

Nicholas Burnaby of Watford, eldest son and heir. Two sons

George Burnaby, son and heir of Nicholas Burnaby.

Thomas Burnaby of Watford, eldest son mar. Elizabeth Taylor

Richard Burnaby of Watford, eldest son, mar. Anne, dau. of Nicholas, Lord Woodhull

Thomas Burnaby in co. Northampton. mar. —————— dau. of —————— Sapcott of Lincoln. Twelve children

Sir Richard Burnaby of Watford, Kt.  
mar. Elizabeth Reade of Cottesbrooke  
Seven children

Susan Burnaby  
mar. Stephen Agard  
of Northampton

Katherine Agard  
mar. Josias Bull  
of Kinghurst Hall

Stephen Bull

Burnaby Bull

<sup>3</sup> Data supplied by the Rev. Frank Madeley of 36 Stanmore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England, Mar. 1940.

## AGARD

GEOFFREY ST. GERMYN of Broughton

Thomas Agard mar. Margaret St. Germyn, only dau. and heir of above,  
the attainer against whom for fighting at Bosworth  
1485, her husband Thomas Agard got Parliament of  
Henry VII to reverse.

George Agard  
d. 1623

Stephen Agard of Broughton  
b. 1514 and d. 1562

Ambrose Agard of Broughton  
Contributed 25 pounds to  
resist the Spanish Armada

Stephen Agard of Broughton, Northants

Catherine Agard of Broughton mar. Josias Bull (1592-1671)

Stephen Bull  
(1635-1706)  
Emigrant to S. C.

William Bull  
(1637-1723)

## NOTE 4

MAYRANT<sup>4</sup>

NICHOLAS MAYRANT, Huguenot  
Came to S. C. before 1696

James Nicholas Mayrant, b. ante 1692, d. Feb. 20, 1727  
mar. Susannah Gaillard, dau. Jean Gaillard

John Mayrant, b. ante 1726.  
d. May 26, 1767. mar. Ann  
Woodrup. Survived by two  
children.

Judith Mayrant, mar. 1747 to Stephen Bull.  
Their son, William Bull mar. Elizabeth  
Reid. J. M. mar. 2nd Judge Robt. Pringle.  
Their two sons: John J. Pringle mar. Susan-  
nah Reid, and Robt. Pringle mar. Mary  
Reid. The three Reids were sisters.

John Mayrant  
Lt. U. S. N. in  
Revolution

Wm. Woodrup Mayrant,  
b. 1765 and d. 1840.  
mar Ann Richardson. 13  
children: six d. infancy

William Bull, b. 1748.  
mar. Elizabeth Reid. He  
d. 1799

Charles Mayrant,  
b. 1792, d. 1834.  
mar. Caroline Kinloch

Wm. Mayrant, b. 1792.  
mar. Sarah Hall Horry  
Bay

William Stephen Bull,  
mar. Rosetta Margaretta  
Izard

Frances Caroline Mayrant  
mar. Wilson Waties Rees  
Six children

Col. William Izard Bull  
mar. Mary Davie DeSaussure  
Seven children

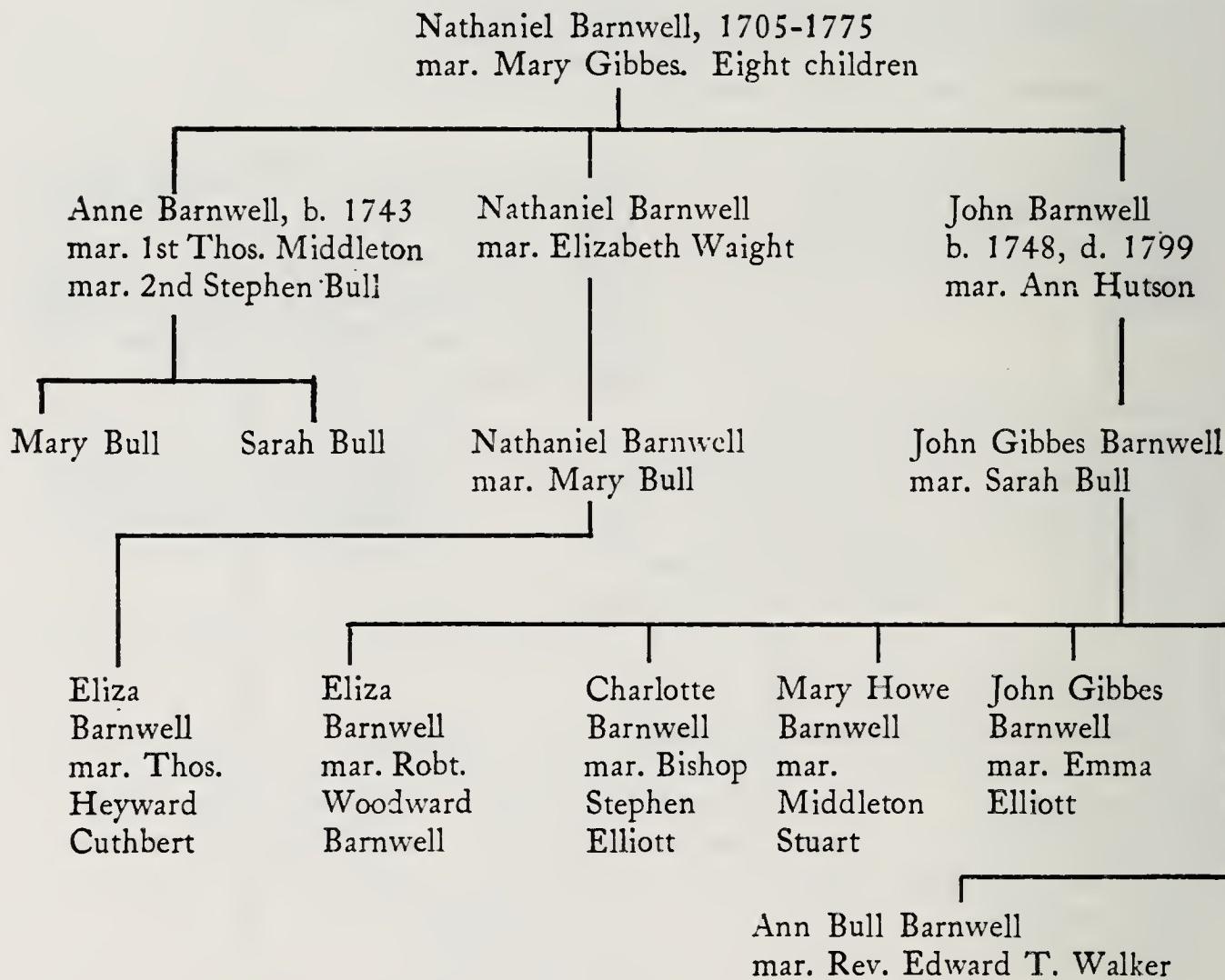
Caroline Kinloch Rees — married — DeSaussure Bull

<sup>4</sup> See SCHM Vol. 27, pp. 81 f.

## NOTE 5

## BARNWELL

JOHN BARNWELL, "Tuscarora John", 1671-1724  
mar. Anne Berners. Eight children



## NOTE 6

## IZARD

Ralph Izard, mar. Elizabeth Pryor of Surrey, England

Ralph Izard, emigrated to S. C. in 1682, d. 1718

Walter Izard  
b. 1692 d. 1759  
mar. Mary Turgis

Ralph Izard, d. 1743  
mar. Magdalene Elizabeth  
de Chastignier

Joseph Izard  
b. 1715 d. 1745  
mar. Anne Bull, dau. of John Bull  
Two daughters

Ralph Izard, b. 1717  
mar. Rebecca Blake  
Four children

Ralph Izard, "Jr.", b. 1752 d. 1812  
mar. Elizabeth Stead. Seven children

Rosetta Margaretta Izard  
b. 1789 d. 1815  
mar. Wm. Stephen Bull

Rebecca Izard  
mar. John Izard Wright

Wm. Izard Bull, b. 1813  
mar. Mary Davie DeSaussure

Mary Wright  
mar. Rev. Peter J. Shand

DeSaussure Bull  
mar. Caroline Kinloch Rees

Ann Jane Shand  
mar. Rev. Dr. Robt. Wilson

Francis Kinloch Bull

Mary Wilson  
mar. Elias Ball

*married*

Julia Ball

## NOTE 7

## DESAUSSURE

DeSaussure, Seigneur de Monteul d'Amance in Lorraine-Vecut. 1440.

Mongin DeSaussure, Seigneur de Monteul et de Dommartin. Recognized at the court of Duke Reni and Antoine de Lorraine. Counselor of State.

Antoine DeSaussure. Seigneur de Monteul et de Dommartin. mar. Antionette d'Aagg. Became Protestant in 1551. Settled Lausanne 1556.

Jean DeSaussure. Seigneur de Dommartin et de Bousseus. mar. 1st Catherine de Velliet; 2nd Elizabeth de Bude.

Jean Baptiste DeSaussure. Seigneur de Morrens et de Bousseus. Banneret de Lausanne. In 1638 he married Suzanne Deodate de Geneva.

Henri DeSaussure. Conseiller Tresoirer et Banneret. mar. Francoise de Loys.

Jean Henri DeSaussure. mar. Therese Marie Hugo de Vevay.

Francois Louis DeSaussure. Diacre à Aubonne, Minister at Lisle.

Henri DeSaussure of Lausanne. mar. Magdale ..... of Lausanne. Removed to South Carolina and settled at Beaufort 1730. Six children. Parents both died 1761; buried Coosawatchie.

John Daniel Hector DeSaussure, bapt. April 10, 1736. d. 1798. mar. Mary McPherson. Four children.

Henry William DeSaussure. b. 1763. Revolutionary soldier. First Director U. S. Mint. Chancellor. d. 1839. mar. Elizabeth Ford.

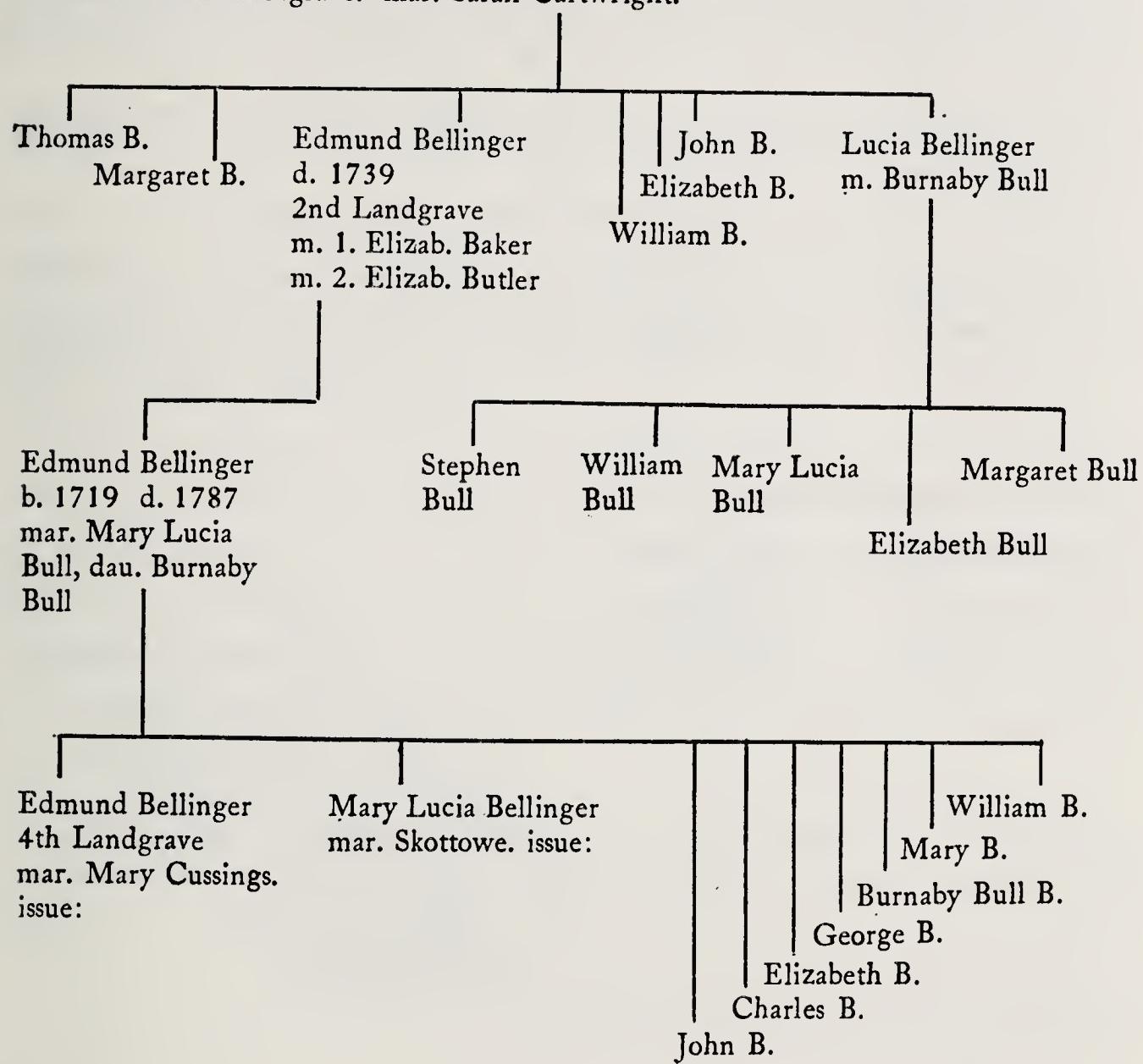
William Ford DeSaussure. b. 1792. mar. Sarah J. Davie, dau. Gen. Wm. R. Davie. Many children.

Mary Davie DeSaussure. b. May 1821. In 1842 she mar. Col. Wm. I. Bull as his second wife. She d. Sept. 19, 1858.

## NOTE 8

## BELLINGER

SIR EDMUND BELLINGER of Westmoreland co., England. Came to Carolina  
1674. First Landgrave. mar. Sarah Cartwright.

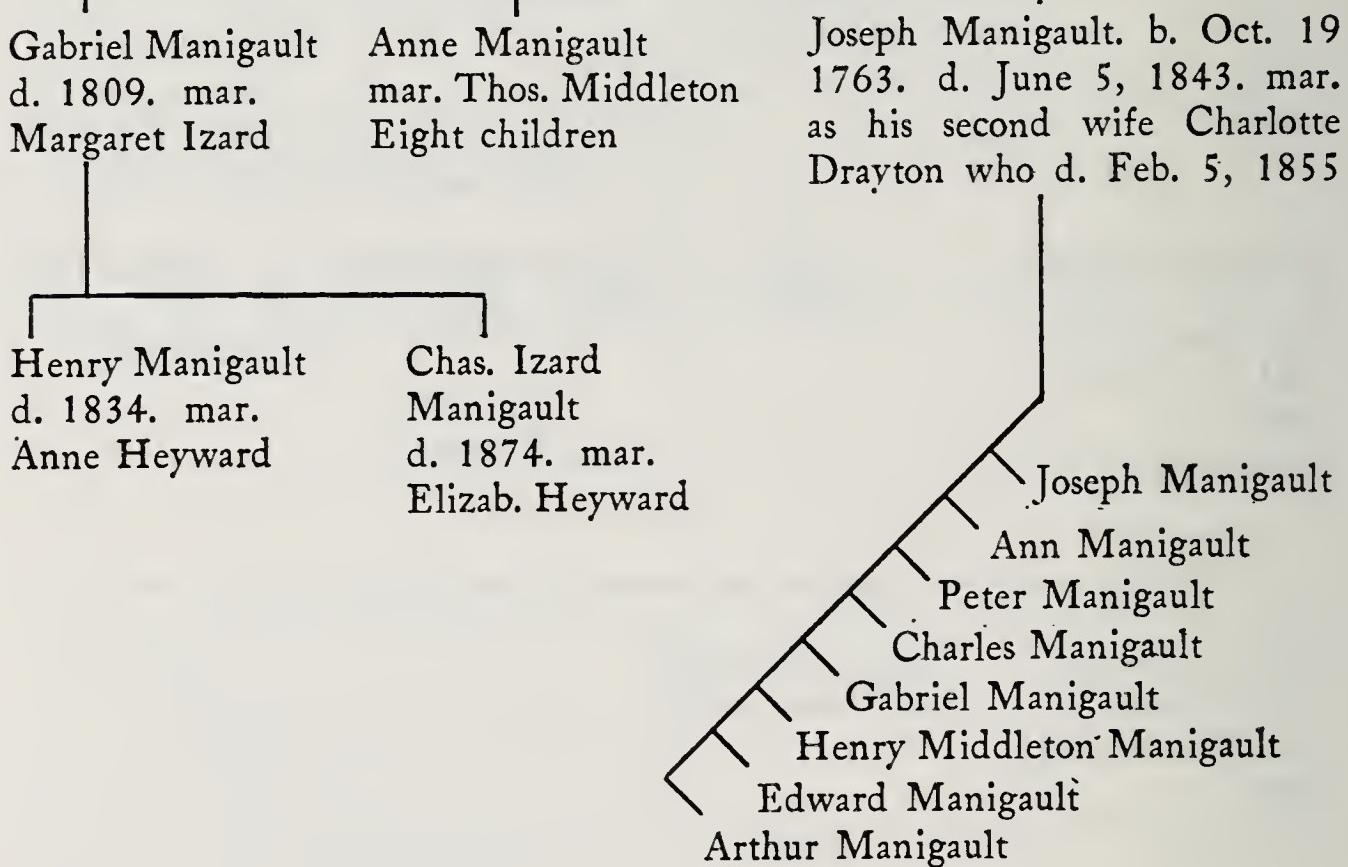


## NOTE 9

## MANIGAULT

GABRIEL MANIGAULT. b. 1704 and d. June 5, 1781. Son of Peter and Judith Manigault, emigrants. Became very wealthy: loaned \$220,000 to the American colonies in Revolution. April 29, 1730 mar. Ann Ashby who d. April 24, 1782.

Peter Manigault. b. Oct. 10, 1731 and d. Nov. 12, 1773. In 1755 he mar. Elizabeth Wragg.



## NOTE 10

## TRESCOT

William Henry Trescot, who married Eliza Nathalie Cuthbert, was born in Charleston in 1822 and died at Pendleton, S. C. 1898. He graduated at the College of Charleston and was a lawyer of distinction. In 1852 he was appointed secretary of the Legation at London and served for two years, and in 1860 was assistant Secretary of State in Washington, resigning when South Carolina Seceded. During the Confederate War he served in the South Carolina Legislature and later on the staff of Gen. Roswell S. Ripley.

In 1877 he was consul of the United States before the Halifax Fishery Commission, and in 1880 Commissioner to China to Negotiate a treaty. In 1881 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili.

He wrote a number of books, among others "Diplomacy of the Revolution," "Diplomatic History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams."

He wrote the inscription on the Confederate monument in front of the State House in Columbia—a very noble and beautiful piece of English.

His body is buried in the graveyard of St. Paul's Church, Pendleton, S. C.

## NOTE 11

## REES

Three brothers of the name of Rees left Wales about 1700 and settled in Virginia. Their descendant, William Rees, married Mary Ann James in 1770 and moved to the High Hills of Santee, S. C., accompanied by several brothers. Tory in Revolution. Died 1810: buried near Wedgefield.

Orlando Savage Rees. A wealthy planter. Owned large estates in Florida that were plundered during the Seminole War. Orlando, Fla. said to have been named after him. Also owned plantations in Mississippi. Married Catherine Osborne Waties, dau. of Judge Thomas Waties: the latter was captain in Marion's Brigade in Revolution. O. S. Rees died April 7, 1852, at the age of 58.

Wm. James Rees. b. Oct. 1824.  
d. July 7, 1852. mar. Jane Davis.  
Left one dau. who mar. Luke Lea  
of Vicksburg, Miss. and left daus.

Wilson Waties Rees. b. Mar. 12,  
1831. d. Sept. 30, 1864. mar.  
Apr. 12, 1851, to Frances Caroline  
Mayrant. Left three sons and three  
daughters.

Caroline Kinloch Rees. b. May 20, 1860.  
d. at Statesburg Oct. 16, 1929. Mar.  
Jan. 22, 1885, to DeSaussure Bull.

## NOTE 12

KINGHURST HALL in Coleshill par. co. Warwick  
by Frederick Madeley (1833-1915) merchant

Re occupation of Kinghurst Hall. This place was in the occupation of the Bull and York families as follows:

From about 1610 to 1635—William Bull (m. Sarah Nowell) went there about 1590. Leaving Sheldon Hall—died 1635. Vide pedigree of the Bulls of Kinghurst Hall.

From 1635 to 1671—Josias Bull, his son, is described in Coleshill Par. Reg. as "of Kinghurst" at intervals from 1634-40. d. May 6, 1671.

(I, Frank Madeley seem to have heard that there was an earlier and a later Kinghurst Hall building.)

From 1671 to 1723—William Bull, his son, vide pedigree “now of Kinghurst” in 1682, and is so described in Coleshill Register in 1680, 83, and 1723 when he was buried.

From 1723 to 1743—Josias Bull, his son, probably occupied it. His wife Sarah was buried at Coleshill. He was buried there August 15, 1767—probably without issue as no baptisms traced, and Mrs. Daniel York records in her book that he gave it up to his nephew John York and built himself a house on the green.

From 1743 to 1792—John York his nephew, is described as “of Kinghurst” in Coleshill Register in 1744: in 1784 he occupied it according to a survey of Lord Digby’s estate in Wilmot and Fowler’s office.

From 1792 to 1812—Richard York, his son, occupied it: his tombstone at Coleshill describes him as of Kinghurst. Josias Bull York was 48 at his father’s death and no doubt settled elsewhere, whilst William York lived latterly at Coleshill (old) Hall.

From 1812 to 1827—Luke York, his nephew and son of Wm. He was thrown out of a trap and killed. All his children were born after Elizabeth (May 11, 1812) were born there (Kinghurst).

No dates given—Luke Bell York, his son, born at Coleshill 26 June 1808. Died Jan. 10, 1862.

“On Oct. 12, 1930, Ernald and Frank Madeley visited Kinghurst and found it to be a large square red brick house of three stories, with many rooms, a grand stair-case and two other stair-cases: the woodwork all of oak. The moat round it was drained about 45 years ago, soon after Farmer Townsend, still occupying it, went to live there and farm the land. At the back, joined to the main moat, was a second smaller moat round a raised mound that may have been a look-out. From the upper rooms of the house in more than one direction is a wonderful prospect for miles. The farmer gave us lucious

pears from, seemingly, the pear-trees on the back wall of the mansion. (Written by Frank Madeley after the visit with his younger brother to Kinghurst Hall which lies away in the fields, with no direct approach, and having the River Cole running through the grounds, the river that gives its name to Coleshill, a hill ascending town of Warwickshire, say 9 miles from Birmingham to which Kinghurst is nearer by a mile or more. Our half-sister, Helen Madeley, Assistant Director of Education for Warwickshire, remembers the oak pannelling at Kinghurst some 40 years ago. I should add that York's Wood, named after the later York owners, is on the original estate, and is now a place of meeting for the Boy Scouts of Birmingham.)

"From the reign of Henry I til 1354 the Manor of Coleshill belonged to the de Clintons, Geoffrey de Clinton being Lord Chamberlain and Treasurer to Henry I. From 1354 through Sir John de Montfort marrying a Joan, heiress of Sir John de Clinton, the Manor came into the Montfort family. By Sir Simon de Montfort becoming involved in Perkin Warbeck's Rebellion and getting executed in 1495 his Warwickshire estates were confiscated to the crown save Kinghurst, Coleshill being granted to the Digbys, Simon Digby receiving the grant of the Montfort Manor of Coleshill in 1496. It was Sir George Digby who succeeded to Coleshill in 1558, who before his death in 1586 stripped the Montforts of their last bit of land in Warwickshire (that is, of Kinghurst)."

(The above historical paragraph is from a book on Warwickshire by one of the Burmans, one section of whom includes Sir John Burman, Ex-M.P. and former mayor of Birmingham, while another section is related to our Solihull, War., Madeley branch.)

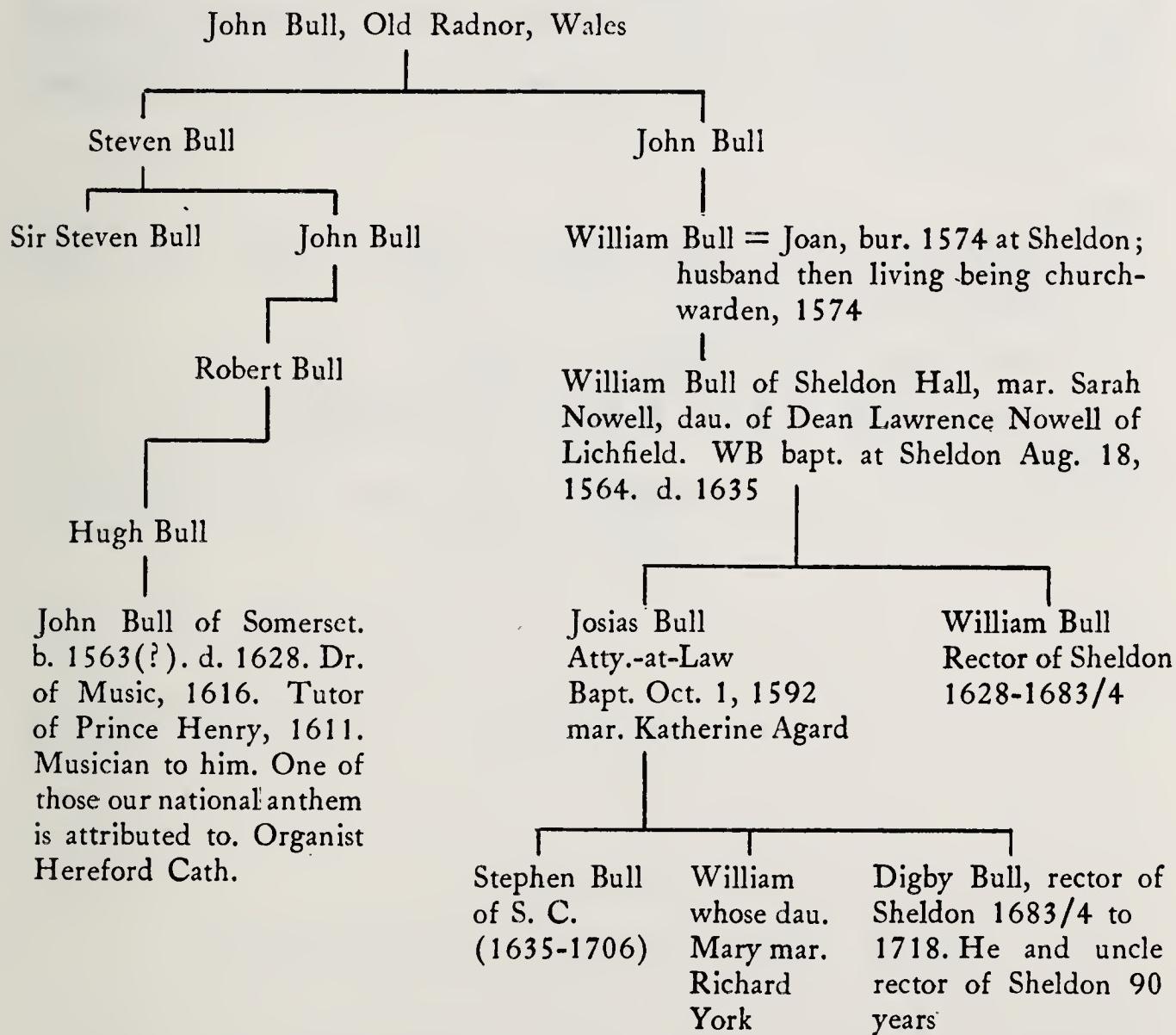
## NOTE 13

## THE BULL PEDIGREE

(Data from the Rev. Frank Madeley of Birmingham, England, March, 1940.)

From the Bull pedigree as written over 50 years ago by Anne Hughes Madeley, b. May 21, 1858, dau. by his 2nd wife of Richard Madeley (1799-1876), Berwood House, Erdington, Warwickshire.)

A. D. 1564



NOTE: If the Doctor of Music and Stephen of S.C. are the same number of generations from the Welsh John there seems too great a disparity in the birth-dates." F. M.

But if there were two Johns, one a brother, it would make it work. In any case, the 1564 at the head of pedigree must surely be too late a date. Must go to library to consult afresh its Bull pedigree." F. M.

## NOTE 14

David Maybank, Sr. and David Maybank, Jr., arrived in South Carolina 1678. The latter married 1st Elizabeth Laurens, and 2nd Susannah Wigfall. Issue: Ann, Elizabeth Wigfall, Susannah, and Joseph Maybank.

Joseph (above), b. Feb. 10, 1711. mar. July 1, 1731, Marianne Dupuy. d. between Apr. 23, 1740, and Oct. 14, 1743. Issue: David, Mary, Joseph, Andrew, and Susannah Maybank.

Susannah Maybank (above) married as her 2nd husband Dr. James Reid.

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Reid, mar. William Bull. b. Sept. 28, 1762, and d. 1833.
2. Mary Reid, mar. Robert Pringle.
3. Susannah Reid, mar. John Julius Pringle.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Above data from "Maybank", SCHM Oct. 1939, pp. 116-7.

## NOTE 15

## TAYLOR

John Taylor, English ship captain. b. June 12, 1763. d. in Georgetown Feb. 22, 1829. Settled in Georgetown about 1792. mar. Margaret House who was b. 1762 and d. Dec. 15, 1808.

Robt. Andrew Taylor. b. 1792 and d. Sept. 22, 1826. Mem. S. C. Legislature from Georgetown

Rev. Thos. House Taylor. b. Oct. 18, 1799. Ordained by Bishop White 1821. Rector Grace Church, N.Y.C. d. Sept. 1867. Mar. Ann Manigault, dau. Charlotte Drayton and Joseph Manigault

Joseph Manigault Taylor, b. June 6, 1829. d. Dec. 29, 1899. Sarah Shearman Bergh

Francis Bergh Taylor  
b. in N.Y.C. 1864  
d. May 26, 1940

Brother Arthur  
Manigault Taylor  
b. 1867. d. 1942  
Mar. Ella M. Smith

Sister  
Mar. Louis Manigault

Francis Bergh Taylor, Jr.  
Lives Hempstead, L. I.

Brother  
Berwick Taylor

## NOTE 16

## LETTERS OF MARY LUCIA BULL

The following letters are from Mary Lucia Bull, youngest daughter of Stephen Bull of Prince William's Parish, and his wife, Elizabeth Bryan. She was the grand-daughter of Burnaby Bull and his wife, Lucia, daughter of Landgrave Bellinger. She was the great grand-daughter of Stephen Bull, the emigrant. The "Brother" she speaks of was the Hon. John Bull, member of the House of Commons, House of Representatives, Senate, and from 1784 to 1786 a member of Congress. The "Nancy" she mentions is her older sister, Ann Bryan Bull, who married James Garvey. Mary Lucia Bull married Jacob

Guerard; in after years their son, John Guerard married Sophia Piercy, and there are many descendants. The letters are addressed to Miss Susanna Stoll of Charleston who married A. Garvey.

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Beaufort, July 4, 1778.

Thanks to my dear Sukey for her last kind favour which I received a few days after I had wrote by Master DeSaussure. You make me too proud my dear Friend when you say that the company of those agreeable young ladies that you are acquainted with in Charles Town does not compensate for the loss of mine. I wish Mrs North joy of her son, please make my compliments to her.

Our poor little Town was illuminated last Monday night, it cut a much better figure than I expected it would: Mrs Bull, Nancy and self spent that afternoon at Mrs Hazzard's where most of the young Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town were assembled, and we had a dance in the evening notwithstanding the warmness of the weather after which we walked about the Town to see whose house made the greatest show, and I dare say Sukey that you did not see a house in Chas Town so curiously set off as I did one on the Bay at Beaufort, for every pain of glass that had no lights were adorned with hearts and darts of clay and many other curious figures, that I could not find out what they were intended for, but enough of this.

Your Aunt Discon (*sic*) is in Beaufort, she is well, Miss Hariat is also well. I do not know when it will be in our power to pay you a visit, as I don't hear my Brother speak of going to Town, but you may depend that it will be as soon as we can, for you cannot wish more to see us than we do to see you.

This letter goes by Mr John Kelsall a great favorite of my Sisters, and I assure you Sukey he is the politest Gallant that we have in Beaufort, tho his looks don't show it; I make no dou't but he will wait on you for commands before he leaves Charles Town, so mind and have a letter ready to send by him.

Nancy desires her love to you and Mrs Bull Joins us both, in compliments to your Mama.

Adieu my dear my Admirable Friend, believe me to be yours affectionately—

M. L. Bull.

P. S. If you have the pattern of your muslin cloak I will thank you for the loan of it.

Ashley River, June 5th, 1779.

Many thanks my Dr Sukey for your kind inquirys about me, and still more thanks are due for acquainting me of your situation. We left Prince Williams the day after you parted with us, my Brother attempted to bring his Negroes with him, but were obliged to leave them in Pon-Pon River from whence they returned home; there was a few put on board Mr River's schooner which arrived safe in Charles Town; Nancy and self have six among them they work about the Town for their victuals, we have our two maids with us; Mariah is with the rest of the negroes at the Oakatees (I believe) under the care of Mr Flower and Mr Garvey. It is impossible for me to describe to you what I felt while the British Army was on this side Ashley Ferry. We never went in to our beds at night, had candles constantly burning and were alarmed at every noise that we heard. Mrs Bull was plundered of some of her clothes, My Aunt Bellinger's Chamber door was burst open and a great many of her things taken, in short every lady in the house lost something except Nancy and myself, as soon as we saw them taking the things about the house we went in to our Chamber had the windows shut and stood against the door (for it could not lock) one man came and turned the knob, but did not push against it hard enough to find out it was not lock'd.

But good Heavens my Sukey think what we must have suffered when a parcel of Indians came bolting into the House, as for my part I expected nothing but death, and indeed at that time it was indifferent to me whether I lived or died, yet I could not bear the thought of being murdered by the Savages.

One of the British Colonels came to the House; we told him we were very uneasy about the Indians and common Soldiers, he was very sorry they disturbed us (he said) but we had better fee (*sic*) him to stay with us, for he had good spirits and could sing a good song and had a deal of chitty-chatty. Whether he felt as little for our distress as he appeared to do I will not undertake to say.

You ask me what we intend doing that is a question that I know not how to answer. I am as yet quite undetermined what to do, I wait for my Brother's advice, who is at the Indian Land. Mrs Kelsall (my Brother informed me) has invited us to Georgia, but I see no possibility of our accepting her invitation. I am very glad to hear your Mama has been lucky, please remember us all kindly to her, if you have any opportunity of writing to her. I wish my Sukey that I knew how to go to see you before you go to River May—I wou'd mind your being at a strangers, I believe I would jump up behind Isaac now, if Nancy wou'd let me, but she wants to see you as much as I do and she is so selfish that she won't let me have the pleasure of seeing you alone.

And now my Sukey I must beg that you will not be uneasy about me, I am as happy as your absence and the times will permit me to be.

Mrs Bull, Nancy and Miss Polly Cameron desire to be remembered to you. I remain your unchangeable friend.

M. L. Bull.

P. S. Mrs Garvey and Miss Cameron stayed at Prince Williams.

Stony Point. July 5, 1779.

You desire me to continue to love you; your command is easily obey'd; yes, my Sukey, as long as your Lucia is blessed with life and reason she will love you—

Adieu, my dear Sukey; believe me to be your affectionate and unchangeable.

Mary Lucia Bull.

Miss Susanna Stoll

Favored by Mr M. Garvey.

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(In the interval between the last letter and the one following, Mary Lucia Bull had married, March 7, 1782, to Jacob Guerard).

Prince Williams, March 15th, 1782.

My Dear Sukey—

I am very sorry you had no paper to write me; a letter at this time wou'd have given me infinite pleasure. I hope my dear Sukey the change in my situation will make no change in your regard for me; let me beg of you to treat me with the same affectionate freedom that you have ever done. Your heart I have found capable of love and friendship at the same time, pray imagine mine to be so too, our sentiments were ever so much alike. I wish to see you and your dear little Boy. I thought to have had that pleasure in a few days, but some British Vessels being in the way will prevent my going up as soon as I had expected.

Please present my respectful compliments to your Mother, my compliments to Mr Garvey also, and believe me to be,

Yours most affectionately.

Mary Lucia Guerard.

To Mrs Susannah Garvey.

Favored by Mrs A. Garvey.

## NOTE 17

## ASHLEY HALL PLANTATION

*By HENRY DESAUSURRE BULL*

Reprinted from *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*

Ashley Hall plantation on the Ashley River near Charleston, was settled by Stephen Bull<sup>6</sup> who arrived in "The Carolina," in 1670, along with the very first English settlers for South Carolina. The nucleus of the plantation was the 400 acres granted to Stephen Bull on October 28, 1676, though evidently he had occupied the property prior to that time. An additional 100 acres adjoining was granted in January 1694; and an added grant of 500 acres<sup>7</sup> was made May 14, 1707, to his son William Bull.<sup>8</sup> The plantation took its name from Anthony Cooper, Lord Ashley, afterwards the first Earl of Shaftsbury, for whom Stephen Bull was the deputy in the first government of the Province of Carolina. The plantation was held by the Bull family continuously until after 1870, when it was sold in consequence of the general demoralization of the times and the high taxes imposed by the Reconstruction state government.

The first dwelling erected was a small one-story brick house, still standing, and now used as an outbuilding. It was in this house that the immigrant Stephen Bull lived, all of his children were born, and he is said to have died. Also, it was in this house that the treaty with the Cherokee Indians and their chief, Attakullakulla, was signed in 1761, at the conclusion of the Cherokee War, by the second Lieutenant-Governor William Bull<sup>9</sup> after Governor Lyttleton had taken his departure. This house is perhaps the oldest building now standing in South Carolina.

<sup>6</sup> He was the first lawyer to settle in the province, and took an active part in its government, largely shaping the early procedures in the courts. Ed.

<sup>7</sup> See, H. A. M. Smith, "Old Charles Town," this *Magazine*, XVI (1915), 66.

<sup>8</sup> He is known as the first Lieutenant-Governor William Bull. For his public services see "The Bull Family of South Carolina," this *Magazine*, I (1900), 77, 78. Ed.

<sup>9</sup> The first native American to obtain a degree in medicine (University of Leyden, 1734), he was a man of integrity, "firm, wise and able," and served five times as governor. Ed.

The second and much larger plantation house, also of brick, is said to have been built about 1704 by the oldest son of Stephen Bull, the first Lieutenant-Governor William Bull, but, since Stephen Bull lived until 1706, he may have built it himself. Originally but two stories, it was enlarged with a third story by William Stephen Bull about 1810, at which time the house was rough cast. Later, about 1853, a double piazza was built on the two lower stories, and the semicircular red sandstone steps were added by Col. William Izard Bull. The dwelling was not particularly spacious: on the first floor was the drawing room, a large central hall, and the dining room; on the second floor, the library and two rooms; on the third floor, three bedrooms.<sup>10</sup> The house at 35 Meeting Street, Charleston, built about 1740 by the first Lieutenant-Governor William Bull, is said to have been almost a replica of Ashley Hall, except that the town house had the piazzas on the side instead of at the front.

The grounds at Ashley Hall were notable.<sup>11</sup> Near the house was a small lake about fifty feet across, surrounded by cypress trees and hydrangeas. An Indian mound was topped by a beautiful statue of Diana, placed there in 1770, and beyond it was a deer and elk park. The formal garden was laid out in that year in Italian style by the second Lieutenant-Governor William Bull.

Ashley Hall plantation passed through many vicissitudes. During the Revolution, when the second Lieutenant-Governor William Bull was in retirement at his home, the British, advancing from the south under General Prevost first attacked Charleston, and looted Ashley Hall. In his claim for damages, Bull wrote: "When my plantation at Ashley Hall had been plundered and greatly damaged by the irregular and great swarm of Negroes that followed Gen'l Prevost's Army in May

<sup>10</sup> From an undated clipping of an article in the *News and Courier*, c. 1905, by Dr. William Izard Bull (1838-1917).

<sup>11</sup> The avenue of magnificent live oaks was said to have been planted in 1722 by the naturalist Mark Catesby, when he was visiting at Ashley Hall. Charles Fraser, *Reminiscences of Charleston* (Charleston, 1854), p. 68. Ed.

1779, where I had left a quantity of bottled wine and rum; when my Library was scattered and mostly carried away, my letters of correspondence with His Majesty's Minister and Gen'l; the King's instructions to his governors, my papers and title deeds [were] torn and scattered in the pasture; my attorneys prepared a letter in August representing to Gen'l Prevost the damage done to my property amounting to Six Thousand Pounds Sterling.”<sup>12</sup> Nothing came of his letter to General Prevost. In the same claim William Bull says that Ashley Hall plantation consisted of 1180 acres, worth £2720 sterling. Although he “had a princely fortune at stake in this revolution,” he never wavered “in his conscientious duty to his King.” When the British army evacuated Charleston in 1782, he went with the troops to England.<sup>13</sup>

The legislature of South Carolina which convened at Jacksonboro before the evacuation, had passed an act<sup>14</sup> confiscating the property of loyalists, an action which had been anticipated for some time. Governor Bull in an endeavor to save his property, had conveyed it to a group of Charleston men, who in turn, deed it in trust to his nephew, General Stephen Bull of the American army. The General, however, undertook to retain permanent possession. William Bull, an exile in England, had great difficulty in recovering the property.

Governor Bull died in London on July 4, 1791, at the age of eighty-one, leaving no children. In his will<sup>15</sup> he bequeathed Ashley Hall to his nephew William, younger son of his brother Stephen Bull. The Governor's widow erected a monument to him in the garden at Ashley Hall, with the following inscription:

To the memory of WILLIAM BULL, who at an early age was called to the most important offices. In 1759 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor and often exercised the supreme

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<sup>12</sup> American Loyalists Transcripts, vol. 57, pp. 100-214, in New York Public Library.

<sup>13</sup> S. C. Statutes, IV, 516; Journal of House of Representatives, Feb. 7, 1782.

<sup>14</sup> E. Alfred Jones, ed., “Journal of Alexander Chesney,” *Ohio State University Bulletin*, XXVI (1921), 112, 113, note.

<sup>15</sup> Proved Jan. 31, 1792. Probate Court, Charleston.

magistracy of South Carolina with dignity and integrity, for the advantage of his Country, and his own Honour. His Mind was liberal, disinterested and noble, adorned with elegant and useful learning; Admired in Public, not less loved in social life for his amiable and blameless manners. He conversed with animation, sense and wit, and with peculiar gentleness and complacency. A steady Friend, an affectionate Husband. Long and severely afflicted with the Stone, he bore its pains with the same temper and patience he sustained a reverse of Fortune. He died in July 1791, and was buried in the chancel vault of St. Andrews, London. On this land, part of his Estate and the place of his Birth, this obelisk was erected, sacred to his virtues and her grief, with duty and affection by his disconsolate widow.<sup>16</sup> 1792.

The Ashley Hall house stood until the winter of 1865, when the federal troops were advancing upon Charleston from the south, burning and looting civilian property as they came. Receiving notice of the approaching enemy only at the last moment, Colonel William Izard Bull, the last owner, to save the home of his fathers from destruction by his enemies, set fire to the house himself, and it was burned to the ground with all its contents.

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<sup>16</sup> Her tribute was not exaggerated: "so strictly had he adhered to the line of his duty . . . that not in all these troublous times had he incurred the enmity of any class of his fellow citizens. So beloved was he . . . that had the government of the province been left entirely . . . in his hands . . . he might possibly have successfully resisted the revolutionary movements in South Carolina." E. McCrady, *S. C. Under the Royal Government* (New York, 1899), p. 795. Ed.

## NOTE 18

THE COLONEL  
 BEING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE  
 AND TIMES OF  
 WILLIAM IZARD BULL  
 OF  
 ASHLEY HALL

## PREFACE

This brief history is not intended to be a biography of the subject, but to consist mainly of contemporary letters and news articles; therefore, only sufficient outline of his life is supplied to form a framework for this data. It is hoped that the whole will serve to give some account of the man he was, his career and activities, and of the times in which he lived.

HENRY DESAUSSURE BULL.

William Izard Bull of Ashley Hall was born on Lamboll Street, Charleston, October 18, 1813. He was the son of William Stephen Bull (1784-1818) and his wife Rosetta Margaretta Izard: the grandson of William Bull (1748-1799) and his wife Elizabeth Reid: the great grandson of Stephen Bull of Sheldon (1707-1750) and his second wife Judith Mayrant: the great great grandson of Lieutenant Governor William Bull (1683-1755) and his wife Mary Inintyne: and the great great great grandson of Stephen Bull (1635-c. 1707), who emigrated to South Carolina from England in 1670.

Official records in England supply a full and authoritative account of the family of Stephen Bull back for four generations. They lived near Coleshill, Warwickshire, first at Sheldon, later at Kinghurst Hall.

William Izard Bull, having lost his mother at the age of two and his father two years later, was reared by his grandmother, Elizabeth Reid Bull; he was educated at the grammar school at that time attached to the College of Charleston and later entered the College itself.

In his junior year he developed what appeared to be a serious lung trouble with hemorrhages. The family physician, Dr. Simons, advised that he be withdrawn from college and encouraged in his taste for hunting and aquatic sports. He became a man of very strong constitution, a skillful sportsman and lived to a ripe old age. A brief news paragraph gives an account of at least one disastrous episode in his youth.

#### BACKWARD GLANCES

(From *Chas. Courier*, July 30, 1830)

A sail boat having on board Messrs. Wm. Izard Bull, Olney Harleston, Rufus W. Ingraham, and a black man and two black boys, returning from a fishing excursion, ran into a squall between Castle Pinckney and Fort Johnson, about a mile from the city, capsized, and sank. Messrs. Bull & Harleston taken up by a sail boat belonging to Wm. E. Carson, Esq. Others were drowned.

In 1833 he was married to Gracia Caroline Turnbull, born in 1814 and daughter of the Hon. Robert James Turnbull. She died in 1840 of "country fever", her body being buried at Ashley Hall. Of this marriage there were four children, three of whom died in infancy; the surviving son William Izard Bull (1838-1917), after attending South Carolina College in Columbia, studied medicine and served as surgeon in the Confederate Army throughout the War.

He married as his second wife Mary Davie DeSaussure (1820-1858), the daughter of the Hon. William Ford DeSaussure and the granddaughter of General William Richardson Davie of the War of the Revolution. She bore him seven children, five of whom survived her: Rosetta Izard Bull (1843-1872), Sallie Davie Bull (1847-1864), DeSaussure Bull (1849-1918), Henry Bolivar Bull (1851-1917), and Rebecca Theodosia Bull (1856-1875).

He was at one time colonel in the South Carolina militia.

In addition to “Ashley Hall” plantation property in Charleston, he also owned large estates in Mississippi.

In 1834, at the age of twenty-one, he was elected to represent St. Andrew’s Parish, Charleston County, in the South Carolina House of Representatives, serving there until 1848 when he was elected to the State Senate where he served until 1865 when the State government was crushed by Federal force of arms; a service altogether of thirty-one years. In the Legislature he was no public speaker or debater, yet exerted considerable influence both from his position as well as from his force of character. While in the Senate he was chairman of the committee for the erection of the present State Capitol. He loved South Carolina devotedly and ardently supported the movement for secession and the establishment of the Southern Confederacy.

On April 10, 1860, a Charleston journal carried an article from a New York paper describing a visit to “Ashley Hall” with full appreciation of the hospitality of the host:

(Copy of article in “*The Charleston Mercury*” April 10, 1860)

By R. B. RHETT, JR.

The following gossip about St. Andrew’s Parish we find in the New York “Spirit of the Times” for April 7:

One of the days which we lately spent in the South (Wednesday the 8th of April), will be long remembered as among the most pleasant in our life. On that morning, under the care of our friend, Dr. Baker, we visited the plantation of the Hon. Wm. Izard Bull, who has, for the last twenty-four years, we believe, been a senator of South Carolina. He is lineally descended from William Bull, Governor of the Colony of South Carolina in 1738, whom the historian described as “A man of good natural abilities, and well acquainted with the state of the province” and whose princely estate, without any material change, he now inherits. The present Mr. Bull is probably one of South Carolina’s best beloved sons; a more amiable and upright gentleman does not exist, and among his immediate

neighbors, and those friends who know him best, he ranks so high, socially and politically, that they would have no scruples in elevating him to the highest honors in the gift of a free and intelligent people. He is honored alike by masters and servants, rich and poor, the learned and the unlearned. He is what few in the cold North can believe to exist—a Christian, a gentleman, a sportsman—an ardent lover of the horse, the dog, the gun and the rod—he is a friend of the Church, the art gallery, the opera and the jockey club; he ever had a kind word for the afflicted, an open purse for the needy, advice and counsel for the wavering, and an open house for his friends.

Senator Bull's residence is about five miles from Charleston, and the drive thither is one of the most beautiful to be found anywhere. On our way, we drive over a bridge recently built across the Ashley River, which is worth looking at, being a model of substantial workmanship, and about a quarter of a mile long. Four miles further we reach the main gate, which opens into an avenue some three hundred feet wide, shaded by numerous ancient oaks, of noble growth, and even now of thrifty nature—one of them spreading out one hundred and sixty yards, and many other being nearly as large. A quarter of a mile through this delightful grove brings us to the mansion, which is of unpretending size and structure, but of that substantial and comfortable style prevalent among the wealthy in colonial times, when it was built for the ancestry of the present "Lord of the Manor."

Opportune refreshments having been disposed of, a walk in the garden was proposed. The first object which strikes the eye is a tall monument of the late Governor Bull, on which is sculptured a likeness of the Governor that will answer equally for his very popular descendant, the Senator—the resemblance is very striking. Taking a brief glance at Ashley River (which runs but a few hundred yards from the mansion) and the beautiful surrounding scenery, we took a straight path to the left, and walked a quarter of a mile, admiring the rare plants on our way; thence to the right on a pathway leading, in a

circular form, from thence to the extreme right of the mansion, just half a mile in extent, and from there to the house—an exact mile in all; the distance from the porch to the circular path, on the cross path, being about one hundred yards. How many miles we might have walked over this garden, without retreading the same path, we know not; but we do know that we saw so many things to admire that weeks might have been profitably and pleasantly spent among the rare plants, and trees and shrubs.

At the extreme right of the garden is the fish pond, from which may be taken many kinds of piscine beauties in their several seasons.

Near the fish pond is the Indian Mound, which has been there for ages, and under which are the ashes of many brave warriors of the Ashley; further on are the saw mills and the cotton gin, and numerous other buildings and appurtenances of a cotton plantation and gentleman's residence. The kitchen and outhouses are substantial and commodious buildings.

Returning to the mansion, we examined numerous paintings, statuary, the library, the curiosities, etc, and soon after went upstairs to look at Mr. Bull's favorite rifle. An immense arm-chest was opened, from which the identical rifle was taken with which the Colonel shot his first buck. We may here state that Col. Bull is an ardent sportsman, and that he relates numerous anecdotes concerning his hunting exploits. On one occasion, some time since, he startled a buck in the woods, and after a short but hot chase the Colonel tried to head him off at an "open". The Colonel dashed along the road, the buck through the field, and both reached the narrow pass about the same time. The Colonel raised his rifle, his horse plunged into the side ditch—The Colonel was pitched nearly on the horns of the buck, and a desperate fight ensued. Hot and hard both fought, the buck for his life, the young gentleman for his venison steak and glory. The buck was at last overcome, but Mr. Bull felt the effects of the contest for some weeks after, being badly cut and bruised.

In the arm-chest alluded to were rifles and guns enough to arm all St. Andrew's Parish, so that a friend, or any number of them, who may drop in upon him when sport can be had, will always be well supplied with the implements. Deer horns, stuffed birds, and other curiosities, the product of his own gun and skill in using it, are there in abundance, many of the birds being of rare beauty.

Descending to the front porch we see before us a beautiful lawn of about twenty acres, shaded in front by oaks, under the wide-spreading branches of one of which six hundred guests dined at a May festival a year or so ago. Beyond the lawn is the orchard, the kitchen garden, etc., and to the left, extending we know not how far, is the plantation. We have no time to go over it, however, so we say "God bless us", look up a moment, and jump in the carriage which is to carry us to

*St. Andrew's Church*—This is a small but substantial edifice, built in the form of the cross of St. Andrew, in 1706. The immense doors, and the general appearance of the building, would impress the visitor with the idea that the original worshippers had something besides the devil to contend against, in the form of hostile tribes of Indians—bloody and treacherous. Facing the congregation are tablets on which are the Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed and the Ten Commandments, in gilt letters; there are also two tablets commemorating the death of the ancestors of the Hon. Mr. Bull. Around the Church are several vaults—one of Thomas Nairne, who was murdered by the Indians in 1718, while treating in their behalf. Some of the vaults sadly need repairing—the dry bones of their occupants being visible. An old cedar post in front of the Church door has nobly stood the blasts and storms of more than one hundred and fifty years; we tried to break off it an old nail, but the metal was too strong. We could bend it upward and downward, but there was no break in it.

The sun rapidly disappearing behind the woods, admonished us that it was time to return; a good driver and willing steeds landed us safely and speedily at our friend's mansion, and after

a hasty ablution and a smile of congratulation, we sat down to a sumptuous dinner, with appetites keen. Of the good things set before us, I need say nothing more than that they were worth of true Southern hospitality, and that they were served up in artistic style; but we were compelled to deviate somewhat from the rule of the Epicure as to time, for we had a drive of five miles to make to town. The feat was accomplished without accident, however, for our very sensible horse and the Doctor's "Toney" kept both eyes well open.

We intended here to relate several anecdotes told by Mr. Bull during our visit, but we find we cannot do "justice to the subject". Nothing is more abominable in our eyes than a good story badly told; we therefore beg the Colonel, as soon as he has an hour on his hands, to give us a chapter of his experience in shooting, hunting, shark-fishing, etc. He can "set a table in a roar", and shake the sides of our family readers with equal grace and felicity, and we therefore hope—nay we insist, that he will contribute his quota to our general enjoyment.

There are two notable characteristics in the people of the South—their high sense of morality and their unbounded hospitality. Notwithstanding laws for the observance of the Sabbath and the efforts of the preachers and others at the North to compel an outward observance of the Lord's day, its desecration is notorious, at the South, without law, I have never seen any unnecessary work done by any one—master or servant. Even editors and printers can serve God there—and they do it, too.

Shortly thereafter, on May 12, 1860, Colonel Bull received another visitor, this time from Boston. Feeling at this period was running high on the subject of slavery as is apparent from the lady's account of her reception:

(From the "*Charleston Tri-Weekly Courier*" of May 12, 1860)

### GLIMPSE OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY

In the subjoined "Glimpse of Southern Society", which we take from the Boston Courier, more than one favored son of the Palmetto will recognize the delicate etchings of an accomplished daughter of Pilgrimland:

From a letter written by a young lady of Boston, and dated Charleston, S. C. we are permitted to make the following extracts:

We have been very strongly invited to make visits to the various fine plantations, but have only had time to go to that of Mr Bull whose house, called Ashley Hall, is 196 years old, and whose estate consists of some eleven hundred acres. He was very polite, and took us all through his fine garden on the banks of the Ashley River, which runs within ten or fifteen rods of the back of the house. Here, great live oaks and magnolias, red cedars and cypresses, tall pine trees and dogwood, which here grows to the size of an apple tree, and is covered with large white blossoms, are intermingled with the most beautiful flowers which we can only cultivate in greenhouses.

We went into the negroes' quarters, consisting of some twenty white-washed cottages, containing generally one room, but of very good size, and on the door-step of one of them sat a negress one hundred and twenty-five years old. She looked well, but seemed to have lost whatever sense she originally had, and as Mr Bull told us, has for fifty years done nothing but sit in the sun as we found her. As we came to the children's quarters a confused scrambling took place, and some ten or twelve little negroes vanished under one of the houses, which are raised on posts some three feet from the ground. One of the elder ones was cooking the dinner of rice and vegetables, etc., in the open air. Everything within the high fence, enclosing a considerable space, and the cottages, belonged to the negroes, and they can sell the produce of their gardens and poultry

yards to anyone they choose. Nowhere have I seen any indication of that cruel treatment which is charged against slave-holders. On the contrary, they show a degree of indulgence toward the indleness and the obstinacy of their servants which our Northern fanatics could not imitate with the first joint of their little fingers.

Not only are the laws severe against the maltreatment of negroes, but public opinion, which has here a chivalric warmth unknown to our cold climate, stands ever on the alert to chastise any instance of cruelty or wrong in any shape, towards those simple beings who by nature, as well as social relations, are so peculiarly dependent upon their care and protection. I always take pains, to correct, whenever I have opportunity, the idea which exists here of the universality of Abolitionism at the North, and assure them that it only flourishes in a small body of ignorant fanatics, whose corrupt hands are at once the cause and excuse, if there is any, for the sour fermentation of their brains. Not, however, that people can mention politics in social gatherings, or that they ever allow their general opinion of the North to influence their reception of individuals; they are kind and hospitable to a degree that makes one feel as if acquainted for years with them.

At Mr Bull's place I saw a cotton gin and a common screw press, such as is used for cotton on the plantation, before sending to cities for export. There it is again pressed. Each bale containing variously from 200 to 700 pounds, is subjected to a pressure of 700 tons, by which it loses more than half its original size in about a minute. In this process negroes are also employed; one shuts off and lets on steam, another passes over the ropes (?), another ties them, and in this, as in all other labor, of whatever kind, not one of them can be compelled in any way to do the work of another or vary his own; they work like machines.

The cotton fields are all prepared and the planting is, I believe, just about to commence; the rice is already planted and they are beginning the first over-flowing of the fields.

Now, too, the planters families are coming in town from their country places near Charleston, or those that have distant homes in healthy localities, return to them after a winter in this city. Many of the wealthy families have three or four homes in various parts of the State, where they in general live very simply, though comfortably as must be the case where one moves about from place to place so much.

One day we called on Miss Pinckney, a venerable lady, 84 years of age, and the daughter of General Pinckney, the patriot of the Revolution. The house is 150 or more years old, and is furnished as it was fifty years ago, with rich hangings and inlaid furniture, and old family portraits. A black waiter brought in cake and orgeat (*sic*) cordial in the old style, and Miss P. invited us very urgently to come and take tea with her, but we hadn't the time. General Washington and most of the leaders of the Revolution, have been entertained in this house, and many an anxious consultation has no doubt been held in that same ancient apartment. It would do many of our ultra-destructionists good to visit this ancient city scattered with the evidences of that great struggle of our fore-fathers—the statue of Pitt mutilated by the foe, but still bending forward in undaunted exhortation, the many ancient looking houses where patriots grew, and that blackened tower of St. Michael's from which the alarm bell once wildly rang, but where now the hours are peacefully chimed, and the watchman assures the slumbering city with long-drawn melodious cry, that "All is well."

The great war was close at hand with its momentous changes for the whole world of "Ashley Hall" and its owner. On December 20, 1860, the Ordinance of Secession was unanimously passed in Charleston amid scenes of wild rejoicing. General P. G. T. Beauregard of the Confederate Army was appointed to command in and around the city: the Battle of Fort Sumter was fought April 12, 1861, and Confederate forces were in control.

That spring William Izard Bull entertained General Beauregard, his staff of young Louisiana officers, and many other guests at "Ashley Hall":

#### COLONEL BULL ENTERTAINS BEAUREGARD

After the fall of Sumter nearly all our volunteer companies were relieved from duty, and a season of recreation followed. An elegant fete champetre, in honor of General Beauregard, was given by Mr William Izard Bull at his beautiful place, Ashley Hall, which had been the home of the Bulls since Colonial days, when Governor Bull was one of the first governors of the Province of Carolina. Ashley Hall on this April day, seemed to have donned its fairest dress, as though there could not be too much beauty to do honor to the occasion, or perhaps there was a foreknowledge that this would be the last fete day under those grand old oaks, though no such feeling clouded the gayety of those who joined the brilliant throng that day. In spite of there being comparatively few civilians to be seen, none seemed to realize that grim visaged war was near at hand, and that ere the close of the year many of those who mingled with the gay throng that day, would have sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country.

(“The Sunday News”, Charleston, Jan. 6, 1895)

He offered his services to General Beauregard in any capacity for which he might be useful and was appointed colonel on the staff of the commanding general, being later assigned to General Johnson Hagood's Brigade then stationed on James Island.

Genl. G. T. Beauregard,

My dear Sir,

In the event of the threatened attack upon Charleston I may be useful. I am familiar with the entire harbour and bar, the Stono River and all intermediate water courses and creeks, and also the entire country and Islands embraced in St. Andrew's Parish. I therefore beg the privilege of you to tender

my services in any capacity whatever in which you may deem me useful.

Respectfully & truly

/s/ Wm. Izard Bull

Tenders his services in case of an attack on Charleston.

Thanks extended and be glad to have him attached to Hd. Intn. for general assistance—/s/ G.T.B.  
for attention

Genl. Beauregard

Rec'd Hd. Qrs. Dept. S. C. Ga. & Fla. Feb. 20th.

General Hagood, coming from Barnwell with his troops for duty on Morris Island and James Island, found Colonel Bull acting as a volunteer aide to the General, and later in the fighting on James Island he commended him for the efficient service which he rendered.

Early in 1865 the disastrous end was close at hand: the enemy was approaching from Savannah and Beaufort and Charleston could no longer be defended. The Federal forces advanced burning and plundering as they came: the authorities in Charleston tried to warn the people along the Ashley River; when word was received at "Ashley Hall", Colonel Bull was away. He returned home just ahead of the enemy. There was no time to save anything or to make any preparation so with his own hand he set fire to "Ashley Hall" and watched it burn. The family silver and jewels had been sent to Columbia for safe keeping; they, too, were all destroyed when that city was burned by Sherman.

The Federal authorities posted a sign in Charleston, "\$5,000 for Bull's head", but by that time Colonel Bull was with the retreating army in North Carolina where he served to the end.

At the close of the conflict he returned to "Ashley Hall" plantation, probably living in the little building said to have been erected by his ancestor, Stephen Bull, and one of the old-

est, if not the oldest, building now standing in South Carolina. There he engaged in planting, but the great war had swept away all of his wealth and finally in 1873 "Ashley Hall" plantation was sold for taxes and he was penniless.

Two letters addressed to his distant cousin, Mr. William Robert Bull, in 1871 have to do with family reminiscences:

Ashley Hall,  
August 4, 1871.

Wm. R. Bull, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:—

I am greatly obliged to you, and esteem it highly, your sending me the letter from your relative in which some allusions applicable to the Bull family are contained—sickness must be my apology for not acknowledging sooner your polite letter. I herewith give you all the information I am in possession of relative to our family. In the year 1669, Stephen Bull was sent from England, *Surveyor General and Lords' Proprietors Deputy* he, Stephen, had two sons, Wm Bull (eldest son), John Bull (second son). Wm Bull commanded the expedition under General Oglethorp,. When he went to Georgia to settle his colony, he selected the site of Savannah and was the first *Governor* Bull. Governor Bull had two sons and two daughters, Stephen Bull (known as Stephen of Sheldon), Wm Bull, Mary and Charlotta. Stephen had two sons, Stephen and William. William (2nd Governor. no issue), Mary married Thomas Middleton. Charlotta married Charles Drayton (of Drayton Hall). She had two sons, William Henry Drayton of the Revolution, and Dr. Charles Drayton. Stephen, brother of 2nd Gov., had two sons: Stephen, he had three daughters, Miss Charlotta, Mrs Maxcy, and Mrs Barnwell of Beaufort; the other son William (last Speaker of the House of Assembly under the Royal Government) at the breaking out of the Revolution, married Miss Elizabeth Read. He had one son, Wm Stephen Bull (my father). He married Miss Rosetta

Margaretta Izard (daughter of Hon. Ralph Izard, W. Stephen had one son, Wm Izard Bull; Wm Izard Bull married 1st Gracia Caroline (daughter of Hon. Robert James Turnbull)—one son, Dr. Wm. Izard Bull, 2nd wife, Mary Davie DeSaussure, daughter of Hon. Wm. I. DeSaussure of Columbia, and grand-daughter of Gen'l Davie who was sent commissioner to France at the breaking out of the Revolution. Four children, Rosa B. Guerard, DeSaussure Bull, Henry Bolivar Bull, Rebecca Theodosia Bull. 2nd Gov. Wm. Bull, last colonial governor, was recalled to England in the latter part of 1775, Lord Wm. Campbell, 3rd son of the Duke of Argyll (who married my maternal aunt Miss Izard) was sent out to succeed him but was, as you know, history informs us, was driven off by the Colonists. He is the grand-uncle of the present Marquis of Lorne who married, a short time since, the daughter of Queen Victoria. Gov. Bull died in England shortly after the Revolution, and is buried in St. Andrews Vault, London. There is a monument in St. Andrews Chapel, London, to him; there is also a large monument erected here at this place to him, stating place and time of death, etc., and upon which stands the family coat of arms of the—line, from Stephen Bull, Surveyor General and Lords Proprietors Deputy—Of John Bull's descendants, at the second generation, it branched into distinct branches, the elder has ended into the Guerards of Beaufort. Mr John Bull Guerard's brothers and sisters represent that line, and upon that branch came in the female names of Sophia and Lucia, which was through the Bellingers also connected with your line. Of the other branch I end with William R. Bull of Barnwell. I had in my possession a full and complete family tree of our whole family down to myself, the Guerards, and Wm. R. Bull of Barnwell (what relation you bear to him, I would like to learn). I remember many of the intermarriages, connections, etc., of John Bull's line, but am quite loath to place them from memory. I am certain and clearly sure that the name of Barnaby, which appeared several times and was conspicuous in the Tree I had, was not a Bull name, but got into the family

by intermarriage—entirely on the John Bull line and that too about the time it branched.

Ashley Hall,  
August 23, 1871.

My Dear Sir:—

After an extreme fit of illness I resume my pen to finish my letter to you commenced on the 4th August, on which day in the act of writing to you I was taken ill. I had a full tree of the entire Bull family with the coat of arms seal of the direct line, along with all of my valuable papers, silver, family jewels and diamonds, they were destroyed at Columbia at the time of Sherman's raid. The coat of arms and motto to which you refer is the coat of arms of the branch of the family adopted after they came and settled in this country. The original coat of arms is a Bull, Arm grasping a short sword, a half moon—Motto, "Dicit Armor, Patria", (Love of Country Leads). The coat of arms of the branch of the family is a Bull, Arm grasping a short sword—Motto "Deus Est Cortues", (God is considerate and kind"). I have at present a pair of silver pitchers upon which is inscribed this coat of arms. There is also a large monument erected here to the memory of 2nd Governor Bull, upon which is also inscribed the coat of arms. I had the coat of arms seal which was also destroyed at Columbia, It was presented to my father when on a visit to England about 1806. Whilst on that visit Mrs Stapleton, a neice of Governor Bull's wife, gave it to him with these remarks: "As the only representative of the family on the male line either in America or in this country, I present you with the family seal."

Pray excuse my writing you further at present for my state and condition of health will not permit. At some future time, when my health by the blessing of God may, however, permit, I will be happy to resume our correspondence on the subject and recount to you any other facts.

Yours with esteem and respect,

Wm. Izard Bull

There were two persons by the name of Burnaby Bull; the first was the much younger brother of the emigrant Stephen Bull and who accompanied him to Carolina in 1670. He left no male descendants. The other of the name was the second son of Stephen Bull: his descendants are many, among them the William Robert Bull family.

Death struck hard and often in his family: in September 1858 his second wife died of yellow fever, leaving him with five young children to care for. In 1864 in the midst of the War his second daughter, Sallie Davie, died of typhoid at the age of seventeen; and in 1872 his eldest daughter, Rosa, the beloved of the family, passed away at the age of twenty-nine. She had married William B. Guerard and left no surviving children. On July 5, 1875, the last of his young daughters, Rebecca, contracted typhoid and died; her body was buried at Magnolia Cemetery, the others at "Ashley Hall".

His cousin, Mrs. Shand, wife of the rector of Trinity Church, Columbia, the Rev. Peter J. Shand, in a letter addressed to Mrs. Ann Blake on April 29, 1876, says in part:

Columbia  
April 29, 1876

To Mrs. Ann Blake.

I am glad, my dear cousin, that any circumstances should give me an opportunity of hearing from you, and I reply with pleasure to your note.

William Bull, yourself, and myself are the only remaining grandchildren of my dear grandmother. William Bull passed through Columbia last fall on his way to Charleston from the mountains where he had been on account of his health. Poor fellow—he is completely subdued and the death of his daughter has broken him down. He was in appearance very thin, and gentle in his manner, and his sadness touched us all.

Your affect. cousin,  
Mary Shand

Colonel Bull was a life-long and devoted member of the Episcopal Church, as were his people before him. St. Andrew's Parish Church, near "Ashley Hall", was where they had always worshipped. He took a great interest in the welfare of the parish, serving for many years as warden or vestryman. In a letter addressed to Miss Elizabeth McPherson Ravenel on June 10, 1889, long after he had left the neighborhood, he writes:

Moor Hill, Statesburg, June 10, 1889.

Miss E. McP. Ravenel,

My dear Cousin,

Your letter of the 3rd inst., has been duly received, and I will gladly give you all particulars and recollections relative to the dear old Church as far as Memory Serves me.

To begin; Dalco's history, (*On Church History*), is in general pretty good authority, nevertheless in part he has been sadly at fault and very egregiously so, in this case, as to St. Andrew's Church, as it was never burnt, Dalco must have been justified, and heard of the burning of some other Church in the Parish. In the Charleston Library can be found a small volume paper bound (author do not recollect) entitled a History of the Early Propogation of Christianity in the British North American Colonies; in it occurs this passage "The Congregation of St. Andrew's becoming too large it was found necessary to enlarge the Church." This dates back long previous to 1706. About that time parliament passed an appropriation for the building of four Churches in the colony of South Carolina, St. Andrews, Goose Creek, St. Thomas & St. Dennis, and the Church in Christ Church Parish were the four; now I come to the facts as have been presented to me, to satisfy me, that St. Andrews was built previous to 1706 and that every enlargement referred to above was made from that fund the Church surely was there at the time when it was found necessary to enlarge the same, and then comes personally to me a fact of undoubted authority. Some thirty odd years ago the Church be-

came very much out of repairs. I made an offer to the Vestry if they would appoint me a Committee of one with sole discretion, I would undertake to raise a subscription and have the Church repaired, our good Cousin William Bull Pringle, was Chairman at the time; he said "If you were to accept Bull's offer he would bankrupt the Church with his extravagance." After the lapse of a year, the Ladies held a meeting and requested me to renew my offer. I assumed the undertaking, the duties and work were every part conducted personally by me, and it was done by day labour, my constant attendance was necessary. The Pews were high old fashioned double, so much decayed that all had to be taken out, reading Desk and Pulpit likewise. I remodeled the entire inside of the Church except a portion of the Chancel. The Tablets, (except relettering) are the original. Now on removing the plastering I found the south part, including east, west and south projection, and one-third of north was built exclusively of foreign brick (several sizes Dutch and English Brick, and from where the addition began, the entire structure was of entirely different material and workmanship; the brick of the extension were common red brick, evidently made near the spot, over the north door a rude common red tile was bricked in the wall. The initials J.F. and T.R. Supervisors (John Fraser, Thos. Rivers). The marble with similar inscription over west door is modern, I remember when it was placed there. Now further at a very early age (20 years) I became a vestryman, Col. Wm. Cattle and myself were appointed a Committee to look up some Church property when we had to employ Mr. Petigru and hunt up all old records. The Journal of the Church, which dated from the remotest period, and I was told was of intrinsic value, as bearing records of past ages. These Journals contained proofs and bore facts against John Fraser as to some property, John Fraser at the time was Chairman of the Vestry, so the Journals were made away by him.

This occurred long before my time, from no marks on the walls, from no traditions whatever, from not one of the oldest

inhabitants, I remember, has the burning of the Church ever been named. As a Colony all of the Clergy were supplied from Great Britain, and even after the Revolution: the last of the English Clergymen was Parson Mills, I remember when he Christened me at the old house in Lamboll Street. Parson Mills was Rector a long time. He it was who planted the beautiful Avenue of live oaks at the Parsonage. He had three wives and when he became superannuated he removed to the upper part of the state and when at the age of eighty years he married a young lady of eighteen. The old Parson lived on to be One Hundred and four years. I had the pleasure during my attendance on a Session of the Legislature to be introduced to a particularly handsome and fine looking lady, a Mrs. McCants, the young wife of Parson Mills.

After Parson Mills' time the Church was closed until I remember it was not safe to walk about in the Church it was so delapidated. I can remember when it was repaired, it was about the time the Charleston College was reorganized, when one of the professors, a gentleman from the North (Rev'd Mr. Gilbert) was the first to officiate.

An old painter named West, he was a scene painter, *daubed* the Church with all sorts of scenes, scenery and all kinds of Cherubs, all to the horror of grandma and other ladies.

Succeeding Mr. Gilbert, Paul Trapier, Rev. Jasper Adams, Stuart Hanckel, Christian Hanckel and Rev. John Drayton.

Besides, the above evidences, there are tombstones, one to Mrs. Elliott within a foot of the Church which must have been destroyed if the Church ever had been burnt, it is a common small headstone of slate stone, I think it dates 1730. There are other grave stones of ancient date which necessarily must have been destroyed with the burning of the Church.

As I wrote to Mr. Louis DeSaussure, when Mr. Robt. Gourdin was writing up the Huguenots "Tell friend Bob a false chronicle is an injustice to Posterity."

My own ancestors date from 1669; Stephen Bull, Lords Proprietors Deputy and Surveyor General, Member of 1st

Assembly Potentate, had two sons William and John. William escorted Lord Oglethorpe and fixed the site of Savannah, afterwards Gov. of the Province. He had two sons William and Stephen and two daughters Mary and Charlotta, Mary married Thos. Middleton (no child. buried at Sheldon. Charlotta married Drayton buried at St. Andrews Church. William last Governor (had no children) Stephen married Miss Mayrant had William, Second General Stephen Bull of Sheldon. She by second marriage married Dr. Pringle, had Robt. P. John Julius, Pringle and one daughter Mrs. Freeman. (I remember the old Lady) Robt. and James Read, John Julius and John J. Robt. E., J.P. Wm. B.P. Susan Eli., Mary, Emma. My grandfather and half brothers, J.J.P. and Robt. P. married three sisters, Misses Read. My Father married Rosetta Margaretta Izard.

Governor Bull recalled 1775, Lord Campbell marries a sister of my Grandfather, was sent to succeed Gov. Bull. I will refer you to Preface of Ramsay' History—

Hewatt was an old Presbyterian Parson, and at that early period an abolitionist.

Hoping you may not tire when you peruse this. Believe me

Your Sincere Cousin

William Izard Bull.

The tombs of Judge Nairn and his wife date 1717 and 1720 are so near the Church they must have been destroyed had the Church ever been burnt. Judge Nairn was quite a distinguished person. Read inscription on his Tomb. They are on the east side of the Church.

In spite of his argument, Colonel Bull seems to have been mistaken in asserting that St. Andrew's was never burned. Charles Woodmason, writing in 1766, says: "St. Andrew's was lately consumed by fire, but is rebuilt and is a pretty edifice. It has an organ. This Parish has also a Chapel of Ease". This

corroborates the statement of the Reverend Frederick Dalcho that the Church had been burned and rebuilt.

His second son, DeSaussure Bull, moved to Sateburg, Sumter County, South Carolina, where December 27, 1884, he bought "Moor Hill" in the High Hills of Santee; there he married Caroline Kinloch Rees, daughter of Wilson Waties and Frances Caroline Mayrant Rees, and there all of his children were born. Later his brothers, Dr. William Izard Bull and Henry Bolivar Bull, followed him where they engaged in cotton planting. Their father came with them and there spent most of his declining years.

Dr. Bull moved back to Charleston and in 1893 Colonel Bull, now feeble and old, went back to Charleston to live with him. There he died October 21, 1894, just past his eighty-first birthday. The current Charleston "News and Courier" gives an account of his burial:

Col. William Izard Bull of Ashley Hall, St. Andrew's, Berkeley, died yesterday morning in the 82nd year of his age at the residence of his son, Dr. William Izard Bull, M.D. in Bull Street.

By Col. Bull's death one of the few remaining links of the storied past of the South has been broken. Born and brought up under a peculiar civilization which, with its institutions, has passed away as completely as though it never existed, the very memory of which is fast dying away, he was the typical Carolina gentleman of the olden day of the most distinguished ancestry, and born to an immense fortune, he lived the almost ideal life of the ante-bellum Southern planter. Entertaining on the revenues of his immense plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana most lavishly at his beautiful ancestral home, Ashley Hall, St. Andrews Parish, the great hall and huge drawing rooms of which were ever crowded with a gay company of the most distinguished people of the state; where deer hunts under the direction of the host, known over several states as a famous statesman, were of daily occurrence; where there was feasting and dancing; where the negro servants were happy and con-

tent; where the poor were never sent away empty-handed, and where charity, benevolence and happiness dwelt in unison.

The end of this old Hall, the ruins of which still stand clothed in jessamine, ivy and trailing roses and honey-suckle, was typical of the feeling of the Southerner of the time of the War. The enemy were approaching—they had already looted and then burned every house in the Parish, except Drayton Hall which they were afraid to go to on account of there being small-pox there. Col. Bull knew that the same fate was in store for the beloved home of his fathers. “No Yankee shall cross my threshold” he said, and he took a lighted pine torch and set the building afire, with all its contents, which he knew would fall into the hands of the enemy if left unconsumed. As the house burned he sat on the base of the tall marble shaft erected in the garden to the memory of his great grand-uncle, a man of great prominence in Colonial times, and wept like a child.

The picture of the old life has often been painted. The life at Ashley Hall was much like that on the plantation of every wealthy planter, except that there was more wealth than was usually the case, and consequently things were on a grander scale.

Because so much has been said of the gaiety of the old life it must not be supposed that Col. Bull was devoid of great and noble traits of character, or that his life was one of idleness or lacking in usefulness to his people or to his State.

For nearly half a century he had been a vestryman of St. Andrews Parish Church, toward the erection of which in 1706 his ancestor contributed largely. Before the War he was for many years the representative of his parish in the Legislature and was Chairman of the Committee on the building of the State House in Columbia, planned to be one of the handsomest buildings in the United States, the building of which was interrupted by the War, and which has never been completed. Attending to his vast estates did not leave more than a proper amount of time for hunting and entertainment.

After the War, his fortune swept away, Col. Bull lived for many years on the old plantation in St Andrews, but failing health and increasing years caused him to go to live with his son, Mr DeSaussure Bull, in Sumter county. There he resided until about a year ago when he moved to the city to the residence of his son, Dr. W. I. Bull, where he died.

Col. Bull married twice, first a Miss Turnbull of the famous old family of that name, now extinct or nearly so, by whom he leaves one son, Dr Bull: and secondly a Miss DeSaussure by whom he leaves Mr DeSaussure Bull, a cotton planter of Sumter county, and Mr H. B. Bull of this city.

The funeral services of the late Col. William Izard Bull were held at St Michael's Church yesterday at noon, and were attended by a gathering composed almost entirely of his younger relatives, and the children and grand children of his former friends, now almost without exception passed away.

The pall bearers were Mr Charles H. Drayton, Mr Henry A. DeSaussure, Mr Edward Ravenel, Mr Rowland Alston, Mr. Francis M. DeSaussure, and Mr. C. R. Holmes.

The solemn services of the Church were read by Dr. Robert Wilson, D.D., rector of St Luke's, after the conclusion of which, to the singing of the hymn "Just as I am without one plea", the coffin was borne from the Church, whence the funeral cortege proceeded across the Ashley River Bridge to Ashley Hall, where behind the ruins of his ancestral home he was laid to rest with eight generations of his forefathers.

—“The News and Courier,” October 21, 1894.

We end here with the tribute of A. B. Williams, a distinguished Southern journalist:

#### A. B. WILLIAMS' GLOWING TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM IZARD BULL

The Greenville Editor's Heart Stirred and his Imagination warmed by kindly Memories of the Genial Old Gentleman, the Hospitality of whose Humble Roof he shared in the Days

of his Youth, when a Hard-worked Reporter on a Charleston Paper, a Day and a Night in St Andrews were to him Like an Oasis in the Desert.

(From the *Greenville News*)

The funeral services of the late Col. William Izard Bull were held in St. Michael's Church yesterday at noon, and were attended almost entirely by his younger relatives, and the children and grand-children of his former friends, now almost without exception passed away. The pall-bearers were Chas. H. Drayton, Henry A. DeSaussure, Edward Ravenel, Rowland Alston, and Francis M. DeSaussure.—The News and Courier.

A gallant old gentleman, cast in stately Roman Mould, has been gathered to his fathers. He was of the very cream of old South Carolina life and blood, descended from one of the first English settlers and owners of the soil—an aristocrat by inheritance and instinct and training. Until he was past middle age he lived the large and easy life of the rich plantation owner. He was at the very pinnacle of the country's society, owning more fertile acres than he could ride over in a day and more slaves than he could number, a senator for the Parish of which he was lord, prosperous and contented in all his affairs, abounding in hospitality and kindness, master of one of the most stately homes in one of the fairest countries of the world. He hunted and fished in winter and in summer went to Northern watering places or nooks or mineral springs in the mountains, known everywhere, commanding everywhere the association and, if he wished it, the adulation that great wealth and influence and social prestige could command.

He was a Southerner of Southerners, a fire-eater of fire-eaters. When the War came he offered his all with both hands open, for the cause he loved. When the Confederacy was tottering and the foe was marching on fast, with his own hands he put the torch to his home overlooking the broad river that washed his fields. No Northern soldier's foot, he had said,

should ever cross his threshold, and to make his word good he calmly fired the roof that sheltered him. It was wasteful but it was heroic.

He lived to be 90 (*sic*) years old and he was a man to the last. Never a murmur or a plea of complaint was known to leave his lips. He took life as it came to him, breasted circumstances with a strong and cheerful heart, and met sorrow and death and troubles with eyes that never drooped or had in them a shade of fear or shame.

We had lost sight of him in later times. Fourteen years ago (1880) he was living in a very small cabin which he would not have allowed one of his house-servants to occupy in former days, over in St. Andrew's Parish. It was furnished as poorly and as simply as a hermit's cave. He was conducting a little truck farm. He was his own man, making no moans and asking no favors. If there was ever a regret for what he had lost, nobody ever heard him express it. He had no apologies or explanations to offer for his poverty. Those who had the privilege of his friendship were his comrades, were welcomed to share what he had as simply and naturally and as bountifully as those whom he met at the entrance to his wide, high halls in former times. He trod the poor floors of his cabin with as proud a step as ever. His laugh was hearty, and he shot and fished with as keen a zest as in the days when his hunting and fishing were done on his own lands and his own waters. Some former friend of his—a very rich man—hearing of his reduced circumstances, wrote to know what help he needed. In courteous phrases the Old Colonel replied that he would be glad to accept a good setter if one could be obtained for him without inconvenience. He had no complaints to make or favors to ask, no bitterness in his heart against the fate that had dealt so hardly with him. In youth and age, in wealth and poverty, in good and bad fortune, he lived a large-hearted, gallant, kindly gentleman, true to his blood and traditions, a Roman in fortitude and patriotism and courage, a manly man in every instinct and purpose.

I do not know that there is any special moral to be drawn from his life. To our notion there was much to be admired in it. It was more like a heroic creation of a painter than a real thing. A man who deliberately sacrifices to his principles and the vindication of his boast more dollars than the average man even hopes to possess, a man who can see countless acres, slaves, fortune, honors, pleasures and all the surroundings and achievements of life swept from him, and who, at the age of 82, could go out and kill a deer at 80 yards and chuckle with glee at his triumph over younger shots, had uncommon elements in his character.

There are those living who knew him when he was king of his parish, master of an army of slaves, a leader of as proud and pure an aristocracy as has ever existed, a lord of the chase and hunt, the lavish dispenser of magnificent hospitality.

We knew him when he was poor and old and lonely, the occupant of a very little cabin, digging his living from a truck patch, milking his own cow, harnessing his own horse, when he had one. None of those who knew him in his first state could have honored him, we think, as we did in the second. He was a man, every inch of him, a man and gentleman, a man of the good, strong, old type, knowing no fear or reproach, and meeting adverse circumstances as bravely and as chivalrously as he met his living foes. Poor and old and lonely, doing for himself the menial tasks he had once scores of eager hands to do for him, he was magnificent.

And we have known men to whine and complain and cry out against God and fate and the world and disturb the peace of their friends and communities with importunities and clamors because of the loss of a few acres or a few dollars or the mis-carriage of an enterprise. We have known young, strong men to bawl for help as lustily as so many mired calves, and not only accept, but beg, the bounty of every friend whose ear they could reach. Hearing and seeing such, we have always thought of the strong, white-haired, lonely old Roman, living like a man and a gentleman in his humble cabin over in St. Andrews

Parish, asking no favor of the world beyond a setter dog for his pleasure, making no moan for his wide plantations and stately home, and legion of slaves swept from him.

## NOTE 19

## WILLIAM BULL, M.D. (1710-1791)

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA UNDER THE  
ROYAL GOVERNMENT\*

*By ELEANOR WINTHROP TOWNSEND, M.D.*  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Physicians were among the very early English settlers in South Carolina, two, Dr. Henry Woodward and Dr. William Scrivener, having come with the first English settlers in 1669, and at least twenty having been in the province before 1700. Yet more than sixty years were to elapse before a native-born son of Carolina should be graduated in medicine, and to him has been accorded the distinction of being the first son of the American Colonies to receive the degree. This was William Bull, the younger, who was born in 1710 at Ashley Hall, near Charles Town, South Carolina, and who was graduated at Leyden in 1734.

Among the early settlers in South Carolina, one who was to establish there an illustrious family, important in the history of the Province and the State, was Stephen Bull, a deputy of the Lords Proprietors, and surveyor general of the Province, who emigrated in 1669 from Kinghurst Hall, County Warwickshire, England. He explored extensively among the Indians, having been in 1671 chosen Caseeka of the Etiwans, and later in 1696 was appointed by Governor Archdale to make a treaty with the Indians of the North Carolina coast. In 1671 he established his home on a grant of about 1000 acres of land west of the Ashley River, lying northwest of the land of William Branford, which was the site of the present "Old Town Plantation." In this home in the New World, was born in 1683, the eldest of his four children, William, later known as Wil-

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\* Read before the Medical History Club, Charleston, S. C., January 4, 1934.

liam Bull of Ashley Hall and Sheldon. The latter home, named from that of his great grand-father, William Bull of Sheldon Hall, Warwickshire, near Coleshill in England, was built on a grant of land south of the Combahee River, in the center of a great rice and indigo section, which contributed greatly to the wealth of the Province. William Bull did much to erect Sheldon Church, Prince William Parish, the finest church then, and the most beautiful ruin now, to be found in the Carolinas. Sheldon Church and the home were burned by Prevost in 1780, and of the house, which was rebuilt and burned again in 1865 by Sherman's troops, no trace now remains. This William Bull died at Sheldon in 1755 and his resting place cannot be found.

Most of his life, however, was spent in or near Charles Town, then the capital of the province, where he was a member of the Commons House of Assembly under the Lords Proprietors, and later of the King's Council; and still later (1737-1743) was Lieutenant-Governor. His town residence, built about 1740, stands today, at the northwest corner of Meeting and Ladson streets; but his home life was lived at Ashley Hall. Here, between 1722 and 1724, he entertained the celebrated naturalist, Mark Catesby. The collection of plants taken to England by Catesby on his return in 1719 from his first visit to America has been said to be the most perfect ever brought to that country, although the accuracy of some of his descriptions was criticized by so distinguished a botanist as Dr. Garden. On his second visit, he landed in Charleston, May 23, 1722, spent three years in Carolina, and after his return to England in 1726 prepared "A Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, with Observations on the Soil, Air, and Water," which was accompanied by a new map by himself of the district explored. The name of Catesby is perpetuated in the plant *Catesbea*, so named by Gronovius of Leyden. Gronovius numbered among his friends Doctor Thomas Dale of Charleston, and was bequeathed by Dale his collection of

botanical specimens, which was sent to Leyden from Charleston after Dale's death.

About 1704, this William Bull built the two-story brick house, at Ashley Hall which stood until destroyed by fire in 1865 at the hand of its owner, William Izard Bull, who sacrificed it to spare it the fate which had been met by other homes in the path of Sherman's advancing army. Its beautiful steps, cut in semi-circular shape from solid blocks of stone, are the only remaining trace of its ruin. Near them still stands the oldest building on the place, one story, and of brick, thick walled, with heavy door and solid shutters, built by his father Stephen Bull. In this house, in 1760, his son William Bull, the younger, as governor, was to sign the treaty which concluded a successful peace with Attakulla Kulla, chief of the Cherokees.

To William Bull, son of the emigrant Stephen, and his wife Mary Quintyne Bull, daughter of Richard and Mary Quintyne, five children were born, of whom William, born September 24, 1710, was the second. His early life was spent at Ashley Hall and while no account of his early education is available, he is mentioned as having been distinguished in his studies at home.

The early colonists were not indifferent to provision for the education of children of the province. Steps to found libraries were taken by 1698, and an act of 1710 records the fact that gifts had already been made for founding a free school; and the establishment of school by religious and charitable organizations was already or soon after begun. Children of well-to-do families were instructed by tutors or governesses or in private schools. McCrady states that "a knowledge of English, Latin, and Greek could be obtained in the Colony at any time after 1712."

It was customary before the Revolution for families of wealth and prominent position in Carolina to send their sons across the Atlantic to be educated, and many received their university and professional education in England and Scotland.

The number assembled in England for this purpose is historically illustrated in the celebrated remonstrance to the King in 1774, by the native Americans then residing in London. Of thirty who subscribed it, sixteen were Carolinians. One of the earliest residents of Carolina to be graduated in medicine was George Smith, son of Landgrave Smith, born in 1672, and graduated at Edinburgh in 1700. He was not, however, a native of America, but was born in England, his father not having removed his family to this country until 1687.

With reference to the middle of the eighteenth century, Ramsay says "the practice of physic about fifty years ago was regulated in Carolina by the Boerhaavian system." His graduation from Leyden having occurred in 1734, William Bull may have left Carolina for Europe soon after 1730. Described as Boerhaave's pupil, the length of his period of study under Boerhaave is not stated. Records of Leyden University show that he became a medical student there on April 13, 1734, aged twenty-three years, and took his degree August 18, 1734.

The prominence of the University of Leyden during the eighteenth century was the logical outgrowth of preceding years, for the most promising conditions for University development during the seventeenth century existed undoubtedly in Holland. Her universities were for the most part city foundations and under the regulations of wealthy cities, exhibiting the knowledge-seeking attitude of a tolerant people. In 1700 freedom of the Press existed nowhere else as in Holland and England.

The University of Leyden was founded in 1575 by William of Orange as a reward for the heroic defense of that city in 1574; but according to tradition, at the will and material cost of its citizens, who were offered the choice between the University and certain tax exemption. Imbued with their spirit and fostered by the brilliant thought of great teachers, the influence of Leyden became that of an international institution and the steps of her achievements momentous. The teaching of anatomy was by dissections, in the anatomic theater built in 1610

under the direction of Pieter Pauw, who had been a student in Padua under Fabricius; and John Evelyn in 1641 described their anatomic repository as “well furnished with natural curiosities; skeletons from the whale and the elephant to the fly and spider.” He adds: “amongst a great variety of other things I was shew’d the knife newly taken out of a drunken Dutchman’s guts by an incision in his side after it had slipped from his fingers into his stomach. The pictures of the chirurgeon and his patient, both living, were there.” So successful demonstration of emergency surgery was not lacking.

Pieter Pauw gave instructions in botany. Van Helmont introduced gravimetric analysis of urine. His successor, Francis Sylvius de la Böe (1614-1672), great exponent of the iatrochemical theory, persuaded the curators of the university to build for him “a laboratorium as they call it.” To Van Heurne and Schrevelius is credit due for inaugurating, about 1630, in the infirmary at Leyden, the system of bed-side clinical instruction, whereby students first examined a patient and stated their views and last of all the professor confirmed or confuted and explained,—a plan transmitted through Leyden graduates to other teaching centers and since followed by succeeding generations of students and teachers of medicine. Autopsies to reveal the cause of disease and death were performed; and in the apothecary shop students were shown how to prepare medicines. By the eighteenth century the prestige of Leyden was long established and ably upheld.

In this environment William Bull studied medicine under Boerhaave. That he availed himself of its opportunities to great advantage, and with distinction, is testified by his fellow student, van Swieten, who later wrote in discussing the “Colic of Poitou”:

“This colic is now so frequent in the South parts of America, that it may be almost reckoned an endemic disease there, as I have frequently been told by the learned doctor William Bull, who was born in that country and now practices physic there with great success. He likewise published a very ingenious

thesis upon this disease which he defended in the Academy of Leyden in the year 1734."

The "ingenious" thesis of William Bull is rendered no less interesting by the fact that the wide distribution of this disease, as well as its striking clinical manifestations, brought it to the attention of many medical writers. Described in the second century before Christ by Nikander, it was commented upon repeatedly, but Citois, publishing in 1616 his "Discussion of the New and Common, Painful Bilious Colic at Poitiers," did not fully understand its cause. That this was known to Boerhaave, and so to his pupils, is indicated by these lines quoted from James' English translation of Boerhaave's "Practice of Physic":

"There is also a violent spasmodic kind of colic, arising from the fumes exhaled from lead when working, taken into the mouth, and swallowed with the spittle. This species of disorder is very apt to terminate in a true palsy, or a spasmodic asthma, and very often torments the patient for a long time together. For this very reason medicines which have lead in their composition, as the tincture antiphthisica, or the magistry of lead, which quacks frequently use for the suppression of gonorrhœa, leave behind them invincible costiveness attended with the most tormenting pain."

His discussion continues, however: "There is a kind of endemic and spasmodic colic incident to the inhabitants of Moravia, Austria, and Hungary the cause of which is nothing else than the drinking to excess of the highly spirituous wines of those countries, especially if attended with taking colds," so the etiology of cases due to the use of leaden wine vessels seems not yet to have been clear.

Perhaps the first report published in America was that of Thomas Cadwalader on "West Indian dry gripes," published by Benjamin Franklin in 1745.

No reference has been found, save the remark of van Swieten which has been quoted from his "Commentaries," to indicate that William Bull ever practiced medicine. It appears

from record, however, that he was referred to as *Doctor Bull* until he received the title of *the Honourable* when appointed Lieutenant Governor. Upon his return to South Carolina he was before long drawn into the service of the province in public offices. He was commissioned Justice of the Peace and elected to the Commons House of Assembly for Berkeley County in 1736. He served in the House through 1749, being Speaker after 1740. In 1739 he was appointed Assistant Judge. It might appear that assistant judges were appointed with more view to their scholarly or scientific attainments than to any especial education or experience in law, for Bull was preceded by Thomas Dale and followed by John Lining. Before 1739 Bull had served as a Captain in the Saint Augustine expedition and he filled other military appointments, rising in rank, up to 1759, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

Like his father and grandfather, he was successful in dealing with the Indians, being possessed of great wisdom, firmness and tact, and had great experience in Indian affairs, having been sent as Commissioner to an Indian Conference at Albany in 1752. Although he accompanied Governor Lyttleton on his expedition against the Cherokees in 1759, he had strongly advised against this move, which turned out to be but a hollow success. Assuming the government of the province on Governor Lyttleton's departure, April 16, 1760, he then organized forces, brought the Cherokees to submission, and concluded a satisfactory treaty with them, which was signed at Ashley Hall.

During the ensuing fifteen years he was Lieutenant Governor and five times (1760-61, 1764-66, 1768, 1769-71, 1773-75) governor and Commander in Chief of the Province. These were years of increasing political tension but the feeling of mutual affection and esteem between Governor Bull and his people transcended the separation of their political opinions. In 1764, when Governor Boone, between whom and the House a state of enmity and complete non-communication had existed, left the Province, "Governor William Bull his successor then addressed the Assembly and harmony was immediately rees-

tablished between the Legislature and the Executive; the liabilities of the Province paid, and peace was established in South Carolina. But not so in England as to South Carolina's affairs." The concluding sentence of the above quotation from Johnson's "Traditions of the American Revolution" is probably an accurate indication pointing to the fact that by now nothing could stem the tide of the approaching conflict with England, and the years which followed were fraught with increasing difficulties for the executives who represented the King and necessarily with anxiety and grief to the one whose home and affections were in the Province, but whose allegiance belonged to his Sovereign in England.

When, on the departure of Governor Montagu in 1773, William Bull as Lieutenant Governor assumed for the fifth time the administration of the Province, the people hoped that he would receive the full appointment as Royal Governor. They may well have felt certain of the happy results of such a step on the part of the Crown and regretted that it was not taken, knowing him to be related to leading Whigs but faithful to the King and honorable in all his transactions. "Tradition has brought down no unkind word of him." When, in 1774, the zealous Council of Safety in power, a tender of the agreement as to non-importation in resistance to the Crown was taken to Governor Bull at Ashley Hall, he replied that he "wished as well to the country as anyone and heart and hand were with it but circumstanced as I am, even you gentlemen would think oddly of me were I to subscribe to it."

He was not disturbed further but after thirty-five years in public service, the government having passed out of his hands with the arrival of Lord Campbell in 1775, he later went to England, where he spent some of the years until the British occupied the city in 1780. In the most difficult days of her strife, he was willing to assume the responsibility of serving South Carolina in the position of Executive, as his letters to England prove. According to McCrady, "at this time, had Lieutenant Governor William Bull been sent back from Eng-

land with full powers, had military rule been suspended, South Carolina might have been reconciled again, to become a province." But his return was quite otherwise than with full powers. It is said that soon after his return he was borne on a stretcher, painfully ill, into the presence of Lord Rawdon to ask the life of Isaac Hayne. It is well known that this request was refused; and that had the province of South Carolina not been already committed to the cause of the Revolution, the execution of Hayne would have so committed her.

William Bull had married in 1746 Hannah Beale, daughter of the Honorable Othniel Beal. They had no children. He did not escape however the experience of separated convictions which divided families at this time, his brother, brothers-in-law (the Draytons), and nephews being enlisted in the Revolutionary cause.

Of collateral descendants, only one, the great-grandson of his nephew William, became a physician; Dr. William Izard Bull (1838-1917) of Charleston, South Carolina.

Political affairs had never filled the time and attention of William Bull to the exclusion of educational and scientific interests. He contributed 150 pounds to the College of Philadelphia. In 1770 he urged improvement of the public schools and the founding of a college for South Carolina. When Governor William Henry Lyttleton returned to England, Governor Bull was elected President of the Charles Town Library Society, his election being recorded in the minutes dated July 2, 1760. The pages of this interesting record after this date furnish numerous proofs of his attention to the advancement of literature and science. At the Anniversary meeting, January, 1773, he proposed the appointment of a special committee "for collecting materials for promoting the natural history of the province," this proposal being the first step taken to form the nucleus of the oldest museum in America. The Wells whose name appears among those on this committee was Robert Wells, printer and owner of the bookshop which is described by Ramsay as the only well-equipped one in the

Carolinas at that time. His son was Dr. William Charles Wells, well known for his "Essay on Dew," his discussion on binocular vision, and numerous medical as well as other scientific articles.

It is further recorded on this date that "the Librarian having informed the Society that the Air Pump with its appliance standing on the table was a present from the President, the motion was made by Mr. C. C. Pinckney and seconded that the thanks of the Society be given to his Honor for this fresh instance of his regard."

At the Quarterly meeting in April, 1773; "His Honor the governor proposed a genteel collection of views of the most elegant Public and Private Buildings (to be sent for, the same to be bound in boards and leather backs)," and in July, 1773; "His Honour the President presented to the Society in the name of Wm. Williamson Esq. the Head and Neck of an uncommon Bird (killed at a place called Stephens Creek in this Province)."

"Ordered that it be recommended to the select committee to take some method of preserving it in good order."

The minutes do not furnish any record of the identification of the "uncommon Bird"; but the lines which follow are of interest as they furnish evidence that books on medical subjects were received by the society: "The Librarian presented to the Society in the name of the author, Dr. Leake, a book entitled 'Practical Observations on the Childbed Fever.' "

An "Extra Meeting" in December, 1773 was ordered to be called by Lieutenant Governor Bull, "to engage an ingenious artist one Mr. Wittenhouse of Philadelphia to make an Orrery for this Society, (he having made one and nearly finished another in which he seems greatly to have improved the instrument) before he should undertake for some other, or before he should go to England."

The approaching war which was to afflict the town and province and send William Bull into voluntary exile at great personal loss, now cast its shadow upon the Library Society; at the quarterly meeting in July, 1775:

A letter from the Bookseller being read, it was ordered that the Secretary do inform him that the Society will wait for the Edition of the Journal of History of London he proposes and also that it is advised him to sell such books as he had purchased for the Society except such as can not be again purchased at an easy rate and that the Society will pay the loss he may sustain by keeping those until they shall be permitted to be imported here.

The President was absent from the meetings of the Society (which were held with remarkable regularity) after the January meeting in 1775, until April, 1778. He was present at the Anniversary meeting in January, 1780. No more meetings in the British Province of South Carolina were to occur. The next lines follow a long period of silence. “The chasm in the Journal was occasioned by the State being invaded . . . meeting of the Society was not held until the 5th of Feb. 1783.”

William Bull had left with the British army in 1782. He passed the remainder of his life in London, where he died July 4, 1791, and was buried in St. Andrews, Holborn.

In memoirs of this period, mention is found of a visit paid him during the last years of his life in London by a South Carolinian, Mr. James Smith.

“This gentleman when travelling in Europe . . . paid his respects to our former venerable governor William Bull. He was then in London, infirm from age but retaining a clear and discerning mind. This is the last record that we know of relative to Governor William Bull. Throughout a long life, he was remarkable for his liberality, integrity, and mercy.”

The phrases of his Will testify to his enduring devotion to the country of his birth.

“I, William Bull, the late Governor of South Carolina for his Britannic Majesty do . . . will my worldly goods greatly deranged and lessened in value not by my Fault but by some unexpected contingencies I have met with from peculiar situations wherein I have been placed during the late unhappy times in America . . . my plantation on Ashley River in Caro-

lina being above 1170 acres including marsh, where my Grand Father lived, died, and lies buried, where my Father and all his children were born I wish to remain in the possession of one of his Posterity. I therefore give . . . to my nephew William Bull his heirs . . . etc. . . .”

In 1792 his widow erected at Ashley Hall a monument to his memory having on one side the Bull coat-of-arms and on the other a bas relief portrait, beneath which, cut in marble, is the following inscription:

“To the Memory of WILLIAM BULL who at an early age was called to the most important offices.

“In 1750 he was appointed Lt. Governor and often exercised the supreme magistracy of South Carolina with dignity and integrity for the advantage of his country and to his own Honor:

“His mind was liberal, disinterested, and noble, adorned with elegant and useful learning,

“Admired in public nor less loved in social life for his amiable and blameless manners.

“He conversed with animation, sense and wit, and with peculiar gentleness and complacency.

“A steady friend and affectionate husband,

“Long and severely afflicted with the Stone, he bore its pains with the same temper and patience he sustained a reversed Fortune.

“He died July 1791 and was buried in the chancel vault of St. Andrews, London.

“On this Land, part of his Estate and the place of his Birth this Obelisk was erected sacred to his Virtues and her Grief with duty and affection by his disconsolate Widow 1792.”



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